

Messrs. King and Hahager, the missing aeronauts, who were missing from October 14th to October 21st, were found safe and sound at Chippewa Falls. They landed in a cranberry swamp, and had to wade through mud and water several days to get out.



## The Grange.

[The Rural World welcomes to the Grange Department communications from Missouri and all parts of the Mississippi Valley from members of the order. Brief notes of what is going on in the order, or any matters pertaining to it will be cheerfully published.]

### Official Grange Paper.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange, held in the city of St. Louis on the 3d day of December, 1880—all the members being present—it was agreed to accept the proposition, submitted by Col. Norman J. Colman, for publishing the official grange communications in the RURAL WORLD during the two ensuing years.

A. M. Corry,  
Secretary of Executive Committee.  
Knob Noster, Mo., December 6, 1880.

### Rolla State Grange Resolutions.

The Missouri State Grange, at its late session at Rolla, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was one of the first papers in Missouri to espouse the grange cause, and to urge the farmers of the State to organize themselves into granges; and

Whereas, It has ever been the faithful, earnest and consistent friend of the grange and of the agricultural classes of the State, seasonably laboring to advance every agricultural interest and to elevate the profession of agriculture to a higher standard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Grange cordially indorses COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and recommends it to the support of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Missouri.

COL. COLMAN: Please say that the St. Louis County Grange will meet in the Fenton grange hall at Meramec Station the first Wednesday in November. A full attendance is requested.

H. A. BOOTH, Sec.

### Reviving Granges.

An essay prepared for the occasion of the reviving of an eastern subordinate grange contains truths of universal application and we produce them for the encouragement of some of this State who may be wavering over the question, "To be, or not to be."

No doubt this question has been agitated in your grange—as it has in almost every other grange—whether you should live, or whether you should die; and each time with a weakening effect. It goes as an arrow straight to the heart of your little band. There are no record instances of persons dying from imaginary causes, and thus it is with this grange; most of your trouble is imaginary, but unfortunately, you did not die. You have only been dormant—sleeping, resting to gather new strength and vigor—but such long naps are dangerous and work great harm.

Never allow this vital question of life and death to be discussed in your grange hall again, for it makes even the strongest members feel weak. Who among you has not, at times, gone to the grange feeling buoyant and hopeful, as if he wanted to do his duty? When the question has been revived have you not felt your ardor cool, as if there was no use trying? If you specify a time to die you shall surely die, and that by your own hand. Patrons, now is the time to rally; look not at the past, but press forward to the future. You cannot revive the past, but the future is at your bidding. Your career so far, it is true, has been of little import, but take courage and grow, both in numbers and interest. Let each strive to do his or her duty, and thus the whole duty will be performed.

Let us be encouraged when you remember that the order is yet in its infancy; it has not yet attained to the strength of youth, but the gradual revelation of its germinal principles is taking place through the genial warmth of friends and amid the blasts of hostile circumstances. The effects upon the landscape are readily observed by those who are watching its interests. The farmer commits his seed to the earth and it passes from sight and control, but there rests not the shadow of a doubt upon his mind that in due season it will spring up and bear fruit to reward his labor and trust. And thus it is with each subordinate grange. We sow seed which germinate and grow, and strengthen our noble order. It has been said that subordinate granges are the life-blood of our system and give to it all the power, moral and active, and when one of these sources of light and power fails the head and heart fails it.

You may not realize at once, nor for a time, the advantage you hoped for and which must come in due time if you persevere, but bear in mind the general good to our class and country already accomplished, and the largely greater benefits we may secure individually and collectively. Be united and our success will be assured. Power and superiority are the rightful attributes of our class; not weakness or dependence. Then, Patrons, let us put our shoulders to the wheel with renewed energy and strength and move on in solid columns to the enemy's works, feeling that there is strength in union. Keep up your regular meetings; be punctual in attendance, prompt in your actions, honest in your dealings, and charitable in your intercourse with your fellow men.

And sisters, here is a work for you. Be ever ready with comfort and cheer; bear up the hands of your tired and foot-sore brothers; remember that they have borne the burden and heat of the day. Let Ceres ever bring in her golden grain, and may Pomona ever breathe her fresh young breath on the gardens and orchards, and beautiful "Flora" come forth with her blossoming train, to gladden the earth as her holy doctress. If our order is interested few, die out after a short life, it will restore to the soil, form whence it came, the elements of vitality that will enrich it, and the seeds from which will spring a more vigorous growth of its principles. Words and deeds, when lashed upon by the stream of time, are borne down on the ever-widening channel into the ocean of eternity. May our beloved order never grow old, but when generation after generation has passed away to be for ever, may this order rejoice in eternal youth, and may this pleasant prairie still resound to the happy voices of Patrons, and may these lovely trees still drop their branches as if in benediction over them.

### Grange Notes.

Young people in the grange form a good thermometer of its condition. Whenever they begin to lose interest it is a certain sign that something is wrong with the grange.

We are informed that Mr. Jay Gould, having possessed himself of the big bridge, the bridge line, the tunnel and Union Depot, is

now preparing to consolidate all the elevators of St. Louis and place them under one management. If he could only get possession of all the beer breweries and all the newspapers he would probably be able to name the next mayor.—Post-Dispatch.

The Executive Committee of Mississippi State Grange, in a circular recently issued, says: "There never has been a time in the history of our government when there was such a hungering and thirsting for knowledge and a higher standard of education among the agricultural class as at the present time, which is brought about by the influence and teachings of the grange, where education in all its precepts is one of the fundamental principles inculcated in our noble order."

The grange, although not in any sense a political move, yet, in the end will affect politics as well as everything else. Its benign influence will be felt in every nook, crook and corner of the earth. Its illuminating rays will penetrate every position in life. The poor in his humble cot, as well as the president in his chair, shall feel its influence. Like any other true educator, it will travel far and wide, until it has accomplished its mission. Then it will stand and give light to all men.—Farmers' Friend.

The social work of the grange should show in every meeting. It should be a social gathering of the cordial grasp of the hand and the honest smile of the eye, and the other's welfare. It should show

informal mingling together and pleasant, un-restrained conversation. It should show itself in the disposition to help one another, to bear with one another. The social work of the grange should show itself outside the grange room in visits and mutual help. It should show itself in the determination never to speak ill of a member of the order. What if one has wronged us even, let us keep it to ourselves. It is a shame to speak to the world outside of the failings of our brothers and sisters.—Profit and Pleasure in the Grange.

Take a pride in your grange work. We all do best and most thoroughly that which we feel a pride in. The boy who is proud of the appearance of his coat, washes and curries and tends it as you would not possibly get him to do for any other motive. So with everything. Therefore we would urge upon members of the grange to take a pride in their granges and in their grange work. Let it be your ambition to see how tasty and attractive you can keep your hall, how well you can go through the drill, how regular and punctual you can be in attendance. Let every member be proud of his membership, and be proud of having one of the best granges.—Live Patron.

Every grange is a seed-bed of independent thought, and independent thinking is sure to be followed by independent voting. "The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship and if properly carried out will purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. We do not question any man's right to belong to any partisan organization, but we ask him to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men are nominated for all positions of trust, and who will unflinchingly stand by their industrial interests." If such men are not put in nomination by his own party, let him look "across the lines" and if such men are nominated see that they are elected. The acceptance of a railroad pass by an officer is "finching." Being in the employ of a great corporation is pretty sure to make a man "finch" when any measures affecting its principles are under discussion. "No man can serve two masters" is as true in politics as in religious life. The people and corporations are struggling for the mastery.

## The Anti-Monopolist

### Monopolies.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance at Chicago, the committee on resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, farmers and others are oppressed by unequal taxation, by subsidies to monopolies, by selfish and dishonest officials, by railroad extortion and unjust discriminations, and by other privileged classes; and

Whereas, Congress only can regulate commerce among the States, and a national union of all interested is necessary for success—

Resolved, that farmers, and all in sympathy with them, unite in a local, State and national society for mutual agreement and united action.

Resolved, that all property, real and personal, corporate and individual, should be equally taxed, and that the holders of mortgages and other lines of property should be taxed for their interest and the owner for the balance of its value.

Resolved, that we favor a just income tax.

Resolved, that the salaries of all public officials should be only a pension for services rendered; that all government positions should be elective as far as practicable, and that the appointment of postmasters and other officers of the successful party is a gross violation of civil service reform and of the principle of impartiality.

Resolved, that we emphatically condemn the practice of receiving railroad legislators as members of congress, and as members of public officials.

Resolved, that it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States by passing laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and partial rates for the transportation of freight and passengers.

Resolved, that the combination and consolidation of railroad capital and influence of the United States in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system is an accomplished fact, demanding instant, vigorous and unceasing action on the part of the producers of the country to remedy the same; and we earnestly urge all farmers to organize through the Farmers' Alliance or other organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

Resolved, that we demand such changes in our patent law as will give patentees a remedy for the infringements of their claims from the sellers of patents only, and not from their users, who are usually innocent purchasers of rights which they are made to believe are valid.

Resolved, that all persons should be allowed to make patented articles on payment of a royalty or a per cent of the price of the article; the royalty to be the same on all patents.

Resolved, that the adulteration of

food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money, and should be punished as severely.

Resolved, that as delegated nominating conventions are frequently controlled by trading and bribery, and fail to justly represent the people, we recommend the plan of nominating all elective officers by direct vote with all members of the organization.

### Swallowed.

When the true history of railroads shall one day be written by some bold, fearless impartial hand, it will be found with men with nations, that their early and later history, their rise and their fall, are very much the same; as the poet has said of nations, so also can it be truly said of railroads in our country:

"'Tis but the same old rehearsal of the past. And (the) history with its volume vast, Hath but one page."

Subscribed for by the people, paid for by the people, built by the people, they are run through a few brief years until at last they are swallowed up by a Gould, a Vanderbilt, or a "Syndicate."

At the expense of twenty millions of dollars, every cent of which was raised by extra taxes levied upon the people of the city—Cincinnati within the past few years has built a fine railroad, splendidly equipped with all that goes to make one of the best roads in the land to-day. Several hundred of miles in length, running due south, into the very center of the cotton fields, fruit farms, and tapping the rice, the sugar, the iron and the coal of that great section. But few months over a year have passed since, in the great Music Hall has spread the grandest banquet the country has ever seen, at which gathered not the aristocratic men of North and South, of commerce and manufacture, to celebrate the completion of the road.

It was a paying road from the start. It was a people's railroad, the only one of its size in the country. It was a constant check upon other monopolies; it reduced freights and passenger fares. Like the Erie Canal, owned and operated by the people of the State of New York it was a power of good in its influence over monopoly. And still more; as time passed on it paid better, yet it would plainly show the cost of railroad management and profits. No "watering of stock" or other scheme for covering up large profits and dividends, could be resorted to. So it must be absorbed. No sooner built and started than, as in the history of others evil powers commenced to maneuver and must be absorbed. It was the ewe lamb and must be absorbed. And it was done. Naboth had been robbed of his vineyard, the modern Abah had taken it from him. Urish had been slain, and Bath-sheba had become wife of David.

Within a few days, the magnificent Cincinnati Southern, the people's road, pride of the city, has been "leased" to a "Syndicate," has lost its being, its individuality, even its name, and becomes a part of a great "system." Not a word is said (except to favor the lease) by the great city papers, the same who urged its building by the people and the city only a few years ago; not a warning voice is raised; not a chivalrous blow is struck, as the fair daughter of the city in all her innocence and youth, is torn from the parents' care, to become one more victim to the embraces of the monster monopoly.—Grange Bulletin.

The railway wars of the present season demonstrate the proposition that when fare is very low travel increases. This principle is largely all business operation prevails in goods are, the more are purchased. The message, are sent. The cheaper post-mail.

The English Farmers' Alliance, which is at the bottom of the new land movement, seems to be more important than ever. A similar organization in the country carried nearly sixty seats in the House of Commons while yet young, and to have frightened would the railway monopolists out of their nefarious schemes. At all events, it is generally thought the agitation will be a vigorous one.

Of all the despicable and loathsome things found in this American soil, this aristocracy of wealth is the most superlative. This aristocracy of money—money sent ten, nine times out of ten, from the hard hands of toil. This insipid and brainless aristocracy of wealth, that lightly talks about the "lower orders," forgetting that in almost every case their own fathers began with the sweepings of office, and where, very often, a their own children will end.—Colman.

A Denver paper says that enough alfalfa has been sold in that state this year to seed 10,000 acres which next year will give an increase of 60,000 tons of hay worth \$1,250,000, estimating the yield at six tons an acre. On some farms near Denver it has produced eight or nine tons.

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Account of sales rendered promptly. Wheat, 30c. each. Sacks for shipment of Flax Seed a Barrels



## Horticultural.

### The Keiffer Pear.

COL. COLMAN: While in the east I saw the above pear on the tree. It was a graft set on a tree of Conklin's Hybrid Chinese pear, both having a full crop, and it was difficult to say which was the handsomest. Conklin's Hybrid is about medium size, of a clear, bright lemon color, and what I would call good. The Keiffer is large, of a darker color, with a bronzed cheek, covering near the half of the fruit. I ate of the hybrid there, and was much pleased with it, and brought one of the latter with me. It was eaten a few days ago, and pronounced good by the family. It has a perfume somewhat like the quince, and if it were possible, I would think it was a quince hybrid. The tree is very ornamental, and would be worth having, even if it did not bear fruit at all. I have both growing, and admire them for their handsome growth, large dark glossy leaves, and so far as I have seen, no blight on them as yet. Next season my trees should bear fruit, when it will tell what it is worth here.

The pear crop with me was not worth giving a name this season, but the trees are well set with fruit buds for next year.

S. MILLER.

### Seedless Persimmons.

FRIEND COLMAN: I am glad to see this fruit receiving attention, and can endorse Mr. Maxwell's assertions. Not far from here, one was found some years ago, but when sought the second time, the tree had fallen by the axe. Another in the city of Lancaster, Penn., has been bearing almost seedless fruit for many years. It is seldom that a seed is found in one of them, except on a young tree—they say it is more likely to bear some. I have a small graft on a tree of this, but not any wood to spare yet.

But I have the St. Thomas, Josephine and Beringer, the three largest and best found in many years searching. I measured two of the Josephines lately, that were six inches in circumference; and having quite as many seeds as is usually allotted to a persimmon, they are of superior quality. They ripened before frost this season.

The St. Thomas is also an excellent one—somewhat conical in shape, and sometimes two inches long.

The Beringer is one found only a few weeks ago. Quite a clump of trees, all bearing fruit alike; yet I marked the tree on which the first fruit was found.

Grafts of any of these will be at the command of my horticultural brethren. If they send a few stamps to prepay postage, I had extra good success in last spring's grafting, by adopting friend Rieh's mode of operation; and now I intend raising seedlings to graft, and raise the persimmon in considerable numbers. The day is not far distant when the persimmon will be planted in orchards, like other fruit trees. Just at this time, we have no kind of fruit here but it, and a superb fruit it is. All the trees of bearing size, have a fair crop, and some are simply delicious—almost equal to a Green Gage. At the risk of being laughed at, I will assert that to my taste, there are but few fruits to excel in quality a good persimmon. Of course, those who never tasted a good one, will ridicule the idea.

In one whole day's sporting, and passing thousands of persimmon trees loaded with fruit, we only found one fit to eat, and that was by no means first rate. While they are hard to grow when transplanted, yet I find where the roots have been cut, they sprout very readily, and perhaps they can be grown by root cuttings.

S. MILLER.

### Does Fruit Growing in the West Pay?

COL. COLMAN: The term "west" in the above is not intended to apply to those favored regions of the lakes, nor the Pacific coast. The most direct answer that I can give to the above question is, that, on an average, I don't believe it does. No man however can properly answer this directly nor indirectly without saying, "It depends upon circumstances." And these circumstances are of such vital importance as to demand special consideration.

These remarks are not designed so much to discourage the subject in hand as to place it in its proper light. I claim however that these hints apply more to the department of small fruit, yet will not be lost on other products of the orchard and farm, and are of full force in the vegetable garden. That experience is essential to success is obvious, but no more so than in any other calling.

A natural taste, perseverance and pluck are absolute essentials. Also in this country a proper location as to soil, &c., is often hard to find. Our hilly clay land is too easily affected by both wet and drouth, unless underdrained, and it is land which holds surface water is worse.

Only sandy or porous soil possesses the natural requirements. Subsoiling and mulching are also a necessity in most cases.

Further the depredations of thieves, rabbits, birds and insects will put a man on his best mettle, and compel him to admit that "eternal vigilance is the price of fruit as well as liberty." To illustrate, plums are wholly taken by the curculio, unless you fight them with the persistence of a soldier.

Strawberries will thrive only with plenty of rain, which we seldom get when we want it, and the climate north of a certain degree of latitude is too severe for peaches. Otherwise a fortune

would be in these three articles. On the other hand, with an intelligent application of these principles, a little capital, persistent labor and such a market as any live western town affords, I know of no more interesting or lucrative occupation.

We have the advantage of our eastern neighbors in that while their market is often overstocked, the demand with us is far ahead of the supply. Also while we have many natural obstacles to contend with, when overcome, they render success all the more profitable and attractive.

O. MOFFET.

### Among the Vineyards—No. 3.

BY E. A. RIEHL, ALTON, ILL.

I arrived at Morrison early in the morning and proceeded to Mr. Rommel's, about a mile west of the town, on the bluff overlooking the Missouri river and the town of Morrison, the soil I judge to be very similar to ours at Alton. On my way there, I came up a short cut by a path over the bluff and through the vineyards before reaching the house, and noticed numerous tracks of coons and possums that had been to friend Rommel's vineyard, testing his grapes, which they no doubt preferred to the wild ones. Arrived at the house I found Mr. Rommel at home, and after the chores and breakfast had been attended to, we started for the vineyards, notebook in hand.

Beauty—Rommel's Seedling, cross between Delaware and Maxatawny, Catawba color, nice, small, well filled, but not too compact bunch; berry medium, thick-skinned and will carry well; quality very good, strong and healthy grower, foliage heavy and perfectly healthy—a very promising red market and table grape. I do not, however, like its percentage, and fear in time it may show some weakness somewhere.

Pearl—Another of Mr. Rommel's seedlings, of Taylor parentage; bunch and berry medium, white, bunches not well filled; promises fine quality when ripe; later than Concord, and probably more valuable as a wine grape than for market.

Delaware Seedling No. 2—A black grape; berry below medium; bunches well filled, above medium shouldered; ripens two weeks before the Hartford, and a good grower, of heavy Labrusca foliage; very promising as an early market grape, but none yet offered for sale.

Montefiore—Rommel's Taylor Seedling, a very promising black grape for wine, and a strong grower, with fine, healthy, thick foliage; would prefer it to Black Pearl, Backus, and all that class of grapes.

Delaware Seedling No. 3—Two weeks earlier than its parent; berry larger than Delaware, pulpy and, I think, in quality not up to its parent; bunch small, well filled; vine a strong grower, and foliage perfectly healthy; very promising, and not yet for sale.

Delaware Seedling No. 10—White, moderate grower, foliage healthy, no rot or mildew; very rich, sweet as honey, skin tough, and promises to be a fine shipper; bunches well filled; none yet offered for sale.

Amber—Rommel's Taylor Seedling, Amber or Catawba color, being fully as large as Concord; quality excellent; bunch nearly as large as Concord, well filled; a strong grower, has healthy foliage, and one of the most promising new grapes I have seen.

Faith—Rommel's Seedling of Elvira, white, ripening three weeks before Hartford; bunches shouldered, above medium; berry below medium, exceedingly rich and sweet, hardly any pulp, so good, in fact, that the birds, coons and possums had taken all—it being with great difficulty that we could find a few berries of which to judge the quality. Of great promise as a very early grape of the highest quality, and a dangerous rival to such as Hartford, Ives, Champion, &c., being earlier and of far better quality, and a strong, healthy grower.

Etta—Rommel's Seedling of Elvira, like its parent, only larger in bunch and berry; bunches not so crowded, showing no crack or sun-scald, skin tough; berry rich and spicy, and very productive—a great improvement over its parent, in size of bunch, berry and quality. I predict a splendid future for this grape. It has not yet been offered for sale; several offers have been made for it, but all rejected.

Wilding—A seedling Mr. Rommel found in the woods, which excited his attention by its different appearance from other wild grapes. He believes it to be a seedling of the common wild grape, of which I have strong doubts. It is a white grape; berries as large or larger than Concord; skin so very tender that it cannot be handled at all without cracking, sprightly, juicy, hardly any pulp; bunches at Mr. Rommel's saw bunches as large and well filled as Concord. A strong, healthy grower, with perfectly healthy, heavy foliage. A splendid grape for home use, and I should judge for white wine, but Mr. Rommel thinks its greatest value consists as a parent for new seedlings—an opinion that I share with him. He has already several very promising seedlings, and will hereafter sow only seed of this.

Of the Wilding seedlings I noticed two that impressed me very favorably, fruiting for the first time, and not numbered. One which I will call No. 1, was a light Amber or deep golden color, ripe July 21st; bunch medium, and all gone by birds, &c., so the quality must be very excellent, for there are no more critical judges than they.

Another that I will call Wilding Seedling No. 2 was a berry about the size of Ives, and same shape; bunch full medium, well filled but not crowded, perfectly green and unripe; to be very late, and if it should be out of good quality, I should judge it to be a great acquisition, as late grapes are more desirable for us than early. I shall await its development with great interest.

Mr. Rommel has many other seedlings coming into bearing, has hundreds if not thousands of young ones to plant out, and still he keeps on sowing more seed. He says it does not pay peculiarly, as the grape interest is not what it used to be, but he likes the work; and well he may, when one considers how many splendid new grapes he has originated, and the good he is doing the cause of grape culture, and the benefit he is conferring on his fellow men.—To be continued.

### Grapes in 1881.

COL. COLMAN: I left here for the east on the 13th of August, when the Early Victor's were all gone. This will show how early this variety is. The Triumph was ripe and consumed while I was absent, having been gone five weeks, so that by the time of my return all were gone. The Triumph is for me the finest table grape yet fruited on my grounds. Unprotected last winter, it was expected they would be winter-killed, but not so—it came out right, and bore some beautiful and excellent fruit. I ate the Brighton in the east, and was highly pleased with it. Concord, Ives and Norton behaved pretty well here the past seasons. One of my chief objects in growing the Norton hereafter will be the table in winter. It keeps well, and when well ripened, I consider it an excellent grape. It may be a pretty bold assertion, yet I consider the Norton this day of as much real value to the community, as all the other varieties together. My reason for saying this is, its medical qualities. Every family in the land should always have a few bottles of pure Norton wine in the house. It would save pain and doctor's bills.

On my grounds are quite a number of new varieties that may fruit next spring, to which I look with considerable interest.

S. MILLER.

### Sowing Onion Seeds in the Fall.

Gonions are largely sown in September, and the practice is, on several accounts, to be preferred to spring sowing. There is more time in fall than in spring to get a bed in good condition for the seeds, and as they start much earlier than from spring-sown seed, there is consequently much less labor required to keep them free from weeds which is absolutely necessary to do in order to perfect a crop. The time of sowing is not so important as with cabbage, though if sown too early they are less likely to bottom well, while, on the other hand, if the sowing be deferred until too late, they are less likely to stand the winter without injury. In central Pennsylvania from the tenth to the twentieth of September is about the proper time. Farther south they should, of course, be sown correspondingly later, about six weeks of growing weather being required to get them in proper shape for winter. On the approach of cold weather a light covering of straw, forest leaves or salt hay should be given, as the young plants, not being entirely hardy, will not stand our rigorous winters without some protection. In the southern states fall sowing is carried on more extensively than spring sowing, for the reason that the crop thus having an earlier start is more likely to be perfected before the severe drouths of summer, and even in this latitude some of the finest onions we ever saw were from fall sown seeds. The ground requires the same preparation as for spring sowing and should the weather not be very moist at the time of sowing it will be necessary to roll it well in order to insure the perfect germination of the seeds.—Seed-Time and Harvest.

### Strawberries.

I fruited over sixty varieties of strawberries this year, but will not trespass on your time or patience by trying to describe any but the most prominent. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the berries raised here for market are Wilsons. A few whom I persuaded to try the Chas. Downing were very much pleased with it. I think that many more of them will be set hereafter. It has been reported in some of the eastern papers that E. P. Roe has said that if he were to be confined to one variety for all purposes, it would be the Chas. Downing. Whether he made such a remark or not, I think that the opinion attributed to him is a good one. It succeeds everywhere, and is always productive.

The fruit is large, bright colored, sweeter and better flavored than the Wilson. The plants are also more vigorous and longer lived. The only objection to it is, that it is a little soft for long shipment. Next most desirable for market is Capt. Jack. It is vigorous and productive, of good size, fair quality, bright color and very firm; but it also has a drawback—the hull parts from the berry so easily that it is very difficult to pick it in a suitable condition for marketing. The Crescent is the most productive variety I know of, but it is too soft to ship, and is very much the poorest in quality that I have ever tasted. The Champion or Windsor Chief, comes next to the Crescent in productiveness; but is larger, firmer, not so bright colored, and is better in quality, though rather acid. Huddleston's Favorite promises well. I think it may supplant the Crescent as it has all its good qualities and is better flavored.

Longfellow and Warren are very flourishing, being very large, firm and of excellent quality. They deserve a general trial. Glendale is vigorous and productive, berries large and late, but very dark and dull in color, very irregular in shape, and exceedingly sour. It is unworthy of cultivation for any purpose whatever. The Sharpless is the most vigorous grower I know of, and is moderately productive. It seems

to succeed everywhere and on all soils. Berries are very large and sweet, but very irregular in shape, too soft for shipment and do not ripen well at the tips. The Crystal City is the earliest of all, but the berries are too small and not so profitable for market.

The most promising market berry that I fruited this year, was Neuman's Profite. It was the latest to ripen (except Marv.), of over sixty kinds. It is very vigorous, and seemed to stand the drouth in May better than any other variety.

The foliage is large and the darkest green that I ever saw. It is rather bluish (nearer conical), brighter in color, not so acid, nearly as firm and ten days later.—W. C. Steele, & Lapore, Ind.

### Orchard Management.

The following hints by a writer in an exchange are practical and to the point. Of course they must be taken with allowance, and not followed blindly, no matter what the circumstances are.

In three years I improved the production of my fruit trees from fifteen to two hundred bushels by treating them in the following manner: I first reduced the top to one-fourth, then in the fall I plowed the soil as well as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a short furrow toward the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and when between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the spring.

I hauled a fair quantity of coarse manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn and beans, and harvested a nice crop of corn, beans and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same form of cultivation, and harvested the second crop of corn, beans and pumpkins, which paid me to satisfaction. My trees began to grow very fast, and that fall I harvested seventy bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured for the third time; planted it to potatoes, which grew very large, but rotted very badly. I made up the loss, however, by harvesting 200 bushels of large and natural fruit.

I changed the production of a yellow bell flower tree from three-fourths of a bushel to seven bushels, and sold them for \$1.25 per bushel, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots, and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. Always cover the cut with grafting wax or a thick paint. After removing the limbs by thinning out the center of the tree, it has a tendency to make it grow broad. Too many varieties are bad, and hardy stock is all that is needed.

### Cherry Growing.

Is it not a little surprising that more cherries are not grown in this part of Illinois? Experiments and trials made in past years prove that it is a fruit which, under good management, will pay the grower handsomely. The great difficulty has been the selection of suitable varieties. Our season is so far forward of central Illinois where the principal cherry crop in this state is grown, that competition is slight. Only the early ripening sorts are profitable when grown here, and these must be selected with care. Of all the hardy sorts the Early Richmond is the most productive and brings the most money. No other kind has given the satisfaction that has been obtained from this. When fully ripened it is sufficiently sweet for dessert use, and is a large and attractive fruit. The great thing in its favor, however, is not its size, nor earliness, nor yet its productiveness, but its freedom from worms. It ripens before the curculio has got fairly to work, and consequently escapes with but slight damage. In propitious seasons the Early Purple Guigne is another cherry that pays the grower well. It may be safely planted in this section and will give good satisfaction almost anywhere, nine years out of ten. The Yellow Spanish is still another fine sort which we like very much. It finds favor with all who try it. One excellent thing in its favor is its color, which deceives the birds. These three sorts may be supplemented with the English Morello, which, though ripening somewhat later, is quite profitable. We can recommend them as the best four cherries for this latitude, and advise parties not already having them, to plant them out. Set 15 feet apart each way, 300 to the acre, they will bring more money year after year than any other fruit. They sell well shipped in berry crates, stems on, and go long distances.—Farmer and Fruit Grower.

### How to Keep Cider Sweet.

The Scientific American tells how to care for cider after it comes from the press, and to keep in good condition for the longest time:

"As the cider runs from the press it should be filtered through a hair sieve into a clean wooden vessel capable of holding as much juice as can be extracted in one day. Under favorable conditions the fine pomace will rise to the surface in about 24 hours—sometimes less—and in a short time grow very thick. Then it should be watched, and when white bubbles begin to appear at the surface, the liquid should be drawn off slowly from a faucet placed about three inches from the bottom of the tank, so as not to disturb the lees.

"The liquid drawn off should be received in clean, sweet casks, and must be watched. As soon as white bubbles of gas appear at the bung hole it must be drawn off (cooled) into clean casks as before, and this racking repeated as often as necessary until the first fermentation is completely at an end. Then the casks should be filled up with cider in every respect like that already contained in them and bunged up tight. Many cider makers add a gobletful of pure olive oil to the cider before putting in the bung and storing.

"If it is desired to keep cider perfectly sweet—and this is rarely the case—it should be filtered on coming from the press, and then subsoiled, by the addition of about one-quarter ounce of calcium sulphate (aliphate of lime) per gallon of cider, and should be kept in small, tight barrels. The addition of a little sugar—say one-quarter of a pound per gallon—improves the keeping qualities of tart cider.

"An easily constructed cider filter consists of a barrel provided with a tap near the bottom. The lower part is filled with dry wood chips covered with a piece of flannel. Over this a layer of clean straw is packed down, and then the barrel is nearly filled with clean quartz sand, not too fine.

"When the first fermentation of cider has been checked and the liquid barreled, it should be allowed to stand until it acquires the proper flavor.

"Much of the excellency of cider depends upon the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted. The casks containing the juice should be kept in a cellar, if possible, where the temperature does not exceed 50° F. When left exposed to the air, or kept in a warm place, much of the sugar is converted into alcohol and remains in the liquid instead of undergoing acidification. The change from alcohol to vinegar (acetic fermentation) goes on most rapidly at a temperature of about 95° F., and at a lower temperature the action becomes slower until at 46° F., no such change takes place. Independently of the difference in quality of fruit used the respect of temperature is one of the chief causes of the superiority of the cider made by one person over that made by another in the same neighborhood.

"The more malic acid and less sugar present the less tendency to acetous fermentation; hence it often happens that tart apples produce the best cider. But cider made from such apples can never equal in quality that prepared at a low temperature from fruit rich in sugar, which, if properly cared for will keep good 20 years.

"When the first fermentation has subsided and the liquor has developed the desired flavor in storage, it is drawn off into other barrels which have been thoroughly cleansed and sulphured, either by burning in the bung hole a clean rag dipped in sulphur, or what is better, by thoroughly rinsing the inside with a solution of bisulphite of calcium prepared by dissolving about a quarter pound of the sulphite in a gallon of water.

"The isinglass—six ounces or more (in solution) to the barrel—should be stirred in as soon as transferred, and then a sufficient quantity of preserving powder of bisulphite of lime (not sulphate or sulphide), previously dissolved in a little of the cider, to entirely check fermentation. The quantity of this substance required rarely exceeds a quarter of an ounce to the gallon of cider. A large excess must be avoided, as it is apt to injuriously affect the taste.

"Some makers sweeten their cider by additions, before fining, of sugar or glucose, the quantity of the former varying from three-quarters of a pound to one and a half pounds, while as a substitute about three times this quantity of glucose is required. Sweetened cider, when properly cared for, develops a fine flavor and sparkle resembling some champagnes. Such ciders are best bottled when fined."

### Packing Pears for Market.

All fruit, of whatever kind, should be handled with the greatest care, so as not to bruise it even slightly, for a break in the skin or little bruise that is not apparent at the time of packing, will oftentimes destroy in a few hours the article, and also cause the fruit in contact with it to decay, thereby greatly injuring the sale of the entire package. These remarks are especially pertinent to pears. They are a much more delicate fruit and not nearly so elastic as an apple. They bruise more readily and shrink and wither much sooner if exposed to the air and light. When pears are to be kept some time success attends the packing of the fruit in boxes and storing at a low temperature until such date as it is desired to ripen them, when they must be removed to a higher temperature. In a word, when the pears are to be ripened put them in a dark, warm place with a moderate degree of moisture in the air, covering with paper or blankets to exclude the light. When it is desired to retard the ripening process keep the fruit up as near forty degrees as practicable.

In packing pears use only clean barrels or boxes for storing. Remember that this fruit absorbs colors readily and consequently is impaired in quality when placed in other than sweet, clean packages. Baskets are to be avoided in marketing pears, especially if the fruit is already ripe. They are not firm enough to hold it in position and keep it from moving about. Fruit shipped during bad weather or when nearly ripe may be prevented from heating and consequent decay by boring holes in the barrels or boxes for ventilation.

If destined for long transit, pears should be packed and shipped after they are matured, but before they have fully ripened. Summer pears, if long on the way, ought to be ventilated, otherwise the package may be so tight, as the fruit will ripen more uniformly and holds its color better. Mr. P. B. Barry approves of lining the sides, top, and bottom of the package with straw paper to prevent the fruit from being stained by the wood of the barrel or box. Assort and pack the same as apples, except placing the blossom end of the fruit upon the end not opened. When the package is full press the head or cover in firmly without starting the juice. French gardeners pack pears in small boxes that have the bottoms and sides covered with soft dry paper. Then they wrap each pear in the dry, soft paper and place them in layers, the largest and least mature in the bottom, and fill in the interstices with paper or dry moss. They are so tightly packed that the slightest movement cannot take place among them, and yet no one presses upon the other. The dry moss or paper that separates them absorbs any moisture, and it one decays it does not affect the others.—N. Y. World.

### Horticultural Notes.

I plant the Early Rose and Barbanks as I find them the best potatoes for family use and for market.—G. D. F., Miller's Corners, N. Y.

I have fine boards of yellow cottonwood on my farm that have been in fifteen years and they are yet good. It is really better for fencing than pine.—C. E. Whiting.

It is estimated that there are upwards of 600 commercial florist establishments within a radius of ten miles from City Hall, New York, and that probably \$10,000,000 are invested in their lands, structures and stock.

The Ives and Delaware never rot in my large vineyard, where they are not nearly any other kinds, whereas a few vines of each of these sorts in my experimental vineyard that are in juxtaposition to those on which the rot originated, are badly affected every year.

S. J. Matthews, Monticello, Ark.

I have found that most kinds of small fruits do best when partially sheltered from the hot sun, while the seed effects of the burning southwest winds is but too apparent in many of the orchards in Kansas. In my own I have found the least damage done when most effectually sheltered on the south

and east. I consider some protection an absolute essential to success.—W. Mariett, Manhattan, Kan.

No attempt should be made to grow any crop in the orchard without heavy manuring, but if no crop is grown a heavy mulching will keep the trees in a thrifty condition until they come into bearing, providing the land was in good condition when the trees were set. When the trees begin to produce fruit, every few years the land should receive a good dressing of manure, which should be spread on the surface before mulching.

C. R. Edwards, of Bowling Green, in a paper read before the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, said that he had seen all remedies fail for grape rot, but he believed it can be prevented by enclosing the fruit in sacks and close pruning. In relation to pruning he said: "Tolerable close summer pruning, but not close enough to have the branches exposed. Sparse fruiting, underdraining, subsoiling, wide planting, dusting with sulphur, lime and ash. Use plenty of coal ashes on the land."

When I first began planting grapes I postponed the use of sacks until coloring began, but I found upon removing them at the proper time that some of the finest bunches were marred by the work of the curculio. To head off the 'Little Turk' it is best to apply the sacks as soon as the grapes are as large as buckshot, or as soon as they may be safely handled. I have watched closely to see the effect of bagging grapes on grape-rot, but can't discover that it exerts any influence.—H. Chenoweth, Jefferson, County, Ky.

The Second Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is given in a handsome volume of over 600 pages, for a copy of which we are indebted to J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, the secretary. The information it furnishes is largely statistical, and shows strikingly the large resources and the rapid increase in the productions of this young State and its enterprising population. It is unfortunate that there are no copies of the report to be had, as the edition was very small and is already exhausted. It seems poor economy that such a complete report should fail of its effects, because the Legislature arranged for so few copies that interested people cannot obtain them. The volume is adorned with a portrait of the late secretary, Col. Alfred Gray, who died in the midst of his useful work.

### Local Brevities.

For all open sores on animals from any cause use Stewart's Healing Powder. 50 cents a box. 42-63

## The Apiary.

### Bee Notes.

It is a fact that glucose will kill bees if you attempt to winter them upon it, either in liquid form mixed with honey, or sugar syrup, or in the form of candy.

Hybrids, except in rare instances, are ranked as the most vicious and irritable bees, and we ought not, of course, to expect that Cyprians, when crossed, should be an exception.

It is almost impossible to find one who keeps bees in the common hive, who either rears a good many forced queens by driving or has a dividing neighbor near enough to spoil the vigor of his bees in a few years.

As queens are usually cheap at this season it is a good time to re-queen. Young laying queens introduced during this month will, if properly managed, build up colonies strong in young bees, to go into winter quarters.

The difficulty in introducing queens and brood into queenless colonies, increases with the length of time the colony remains queenless and the number of laying workers therein produced; there is no exception to this rule.

It is an admitted fact, that the progeny of an Italian bee mated with a black drone, are worse in disposition than the blacks; per contra, it is claimed that the progeny of a black queen mated with an Italian drone, are more amiable and vigorous.

### AN OLD WOMAN'S ADVICE.

Amat Rachel, writing to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: "When you feel unwell and think you must take medicine, for goodness' sake get the best. If you need a remedy that will make you regular in your habits, give you a good natural appetite, make your skin clear and smooth, and remove all spots and blemishes that indicate ill-health; if you wish to be free from mental depression, fretfulness, nervousness, weakness, and other disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters."

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## Postmasters

and others are solicited to act as agents for the RURAL WORLD. The price is so low that nearly every farmer will subscribe for it, if his attention is called to its many merits as a farm journal. There is no doubt that every farmer who reads it will get hints worth to him ten times its cost every year. Every friend of good farming should lend his aid to increase its circulation. If \$2 are remitted the RURAL will be sent for one year, and the \$15 worth of books, to such addresses as may be sent. Both need not go to the same person or post-office.

B. F. Hockman of Beatrice, Nebraska, desires the postoffice address of T. B. Edwards of Saline county, Mo.

Col. Basil Duke, the famous turf authority, of St. Louis, said a few days ago that Inoquois was better than any English horse, and that Foxhall could beat him; and, furthermore, that there were lots of flyers in America that could beat either of them. There was some prophecy and perhaps a great deal of truth in the statement.

The large amount of rain that has fallen has put land in better condition for plowing than we have known in autumn for many years. Land has never been plowed better for the winter wheat crop, and we think, taking the country at large, the usual acreage has been sown. The trouble in some sections has been that after plowing, it has been too wet to use the drill.

Any one remitting to us two dollars can have the RURAL WORLD sent to any address for one year, and can also have fifteen dollars worth of books heretofore advertised by us, sent to himself or any other person. In other words, this offer applies to renewals of subscriptions, and to new subscribers, and the paper and books will be sent wherever direct and to different persons. It is desired.

Mortimer N. Whitehead of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin gave us a call a day or two since. He is doing lecture work for the grange in Illinois—has been speaking in St. Clair county—and was on his way to Schuyler county, where he has been invited. Mr. Whitehead was one of the early members of the order, and is an earnest, est, zealous and efficient worker in the grange cause. If any point is needing a good grange lecturer, none better can be selected.

It is stated in the eastern press that Baltimore is now receiving whole cargoes of cabbage from Oldenburg, Germany. Krout barrels in liberal quantities are also being shipped to the United States from the same place. The shortage of the cabbage crop, both in the east and west, evidently affords room the present season for this new enterprise. Cabbage and krout, in St. Louis, at the present time, command double the usual prices, and the market is indebted to Chicago for all that is offered.

We miss the Turf, Field and Farm from our exchange table. This is one of our exchanges that we can't get along without. It contains a large amount of reading matter, that is very interesting and valuable to the farmer, stock grower and general reader. The articles relating to turf matters, are the most valuable published in any paper in the country, and it is a recognized authority in all turf matters. It is published weekly by Turf, Field and Farm Association, 37 Park Row, New York.

The long continued and abundant rains have been of great benefit to the country in one respect, if they have done injury in other ways. The vast army of chinch bugs have been drowned and destroyed. If we had had a dry fall and a comparatively dry winter, myriads of the chinch bugs would have survived and done great damage to the wheat and corn crops in spring. They would also have taken the wheat that has been sown this fall, if the weather had been dry. The Hessian fly, however, is putting in good work in many parts of the country.

This is the best time in the year to get neighbors to subscribe. The long nights and stormy days are at hand, and good reading matter pertaining to the farm, orchard, garden, and live stock is almost indispensable. The lawyer, doctor and minister might as well undertake to get along without papers and books relating to their pursuits as for the farmer to get along without agricultural papers and books. Let each exert his influence to extend the circulation of the RURAL WORLD

as widely as possible. Every farmer who takes it will be the better for reading it.

King Kalakua, who is now traveling through the country, is a great admirer of fine stock, and is becoming a liberal purchaser. A few weeks ago he visited one of the famous breeding farms of Kentucky, with a view of buying and introducing the stock into his own country—and he will doubtless make a fine selection of horses and cattle for the Sandwich Islands, before he leaves the country. In New York he subscribed for the Turf, Field and Farm, as the best authority on the horse. In the Mississippi Valley he made diligent inquiry for the best agricultural journal, and wisely selected COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD of St. Louis, Mo.

No produce bids fair to go higher than hogs. Buyers will do all they can to keep prices down till the hogs are out of the hands of the growers. Then they will go up with a bound. The crop is very short, certainly 25 percent less than last year, and we think even more. Corn is so high and so much needed for other stock that hogs will not be half fattened and will be got into the hands of buyers as early as possible. Where one has corn to fatten his hogs, our advice is to fatten them well and to hold on to them as long as they improve. Have good quarters for them and push them all you can. Those that are sold last will bring much the highest prices.

The Oak Hill Refining Co., of Edwardsville, Ill., will accept our thanks for a gallon can of the best Amber cane syrup that we have ever tasted. The acid of the syrup has been completely neutralized, and it is light colored and very sweet, and has a flavor much like maple syrup. The gallon cans are sold, in kegs or barrels it is much cheaper. All who want a pure, sweet, excellent syrup, that will please the taste of anyone, should order some of it. This company is composed of such expert manufacturers as G. C. W. Belcher, C. M. Schwarz and F. M. Miller. Next year their manufacturing establishment will be largely extended, their success this very unfavorable year justifying this enlargement.

The State Grange was in session at Jefferson City last week. Notwithstanding complaints had been made that Jefferson City was not the proper place for holding the annual meeting, it proved to be better adapted for the purposes of a State Grange meeting than any place that has yet been selected. Everybody seemed pleased that the meeting had been called at the capital. There was a fair attendance. Although not as much work was done as at former meetings, yet it was a fairly representative body of the Patrons of this State. Mr. Robert Newman was elected to fill the vacancy in the executive committee, caused by the expiration of the term of Hon. John Walker. The members of the meeting were invited to visit the State Penitentiary, which they did in a body, and were very much interested by what they saw. On their return from this institution, they called at the Governor's Mansion, and were very hospitably entertained by Governor and Mrs. Crittenden. The session lasted but three days.

Our usually happy friend, Capt. Thos. T. Turner, was very unhappy when we met him this morning. He has been collecting, with great care and regard, a flock of Southdown and Shropshire sheep. Some of these he has paid as high as one hundred dollars per head for, of the latter breed; and for the Southdowns as high as twenty-five dollars or more per head. He had accumulated a flock of sixty head, which probably were in the west, in the State of Missouri, if not equaled, and he took great pride in them. Last night and the night before his neighbors' dogs got into his flock, and not a dozen sheep are left. Those that were left were scattered about where the dogs could not find them. Some had taken refuge on the porch of his residence, and some had secreted themselves in an addition to a tenement house, and the poor things were nearly frightened to death. The sheep were terribly cut up and mangled and nearly every one bitten will die. Capt. Turner sent word to a city butcher to come out to his place and take all that would answer for mutton. This is a great loss, not only to Capt. Turner, but to the sheep interest generally, as one of the best flocks in the State has been substantially wiped out of existence by worthless curs, that are not worth the powder and lead that would kill them.

## Are Angora Goats Profitable?

COL. COLMAN: For several years past I have read with a good deal of interest, everything I came across on the raising of Angora goats, several pieces having come to me through the RURAL, and lately I have been thinking some of investing in a flock of them. Before doing so, however, I would like to ask your opinion of the project, or of some one who has had experience with them. I think our mountains here would be admirably adapted to the raising or handling of them, but would we find a ready market for the mohair? I find recently

that parties in California, who have been handling them pretty largely, are selling out. Is it because they find them unprofitable? How do you think they would compare with sheep for profit? I learned through a friend of mine, a few days ago, that there was little or no demand now for mohair. What is the cause of this? Do you think such a state of things liable to continue? I presume one would have to go into it pretty extensively to make it pay, in case he had to depend on foreign markets. By investigating and furnishing all the information at your command, in regard to the Angora goat business, through the columns of your valuable paper, which will no doubt be of some interest to many of your numerous readers, you will confer a great favor upon

Eagle Rock, Idaho. L. F. T. REMARKS.—We publish your letter, and hope some one of experience will reply to it. We have no hesitation in giving our views. We at one time kept quite a herd of Angora goats, and kept them for several years. Partly on account of their roving and climbing and jumping propensities, and partly because we did not find them profitable, we disposed of them. We found it very difficult to sell the fleece, and we think it more difficult now than then. There is not a demand for it, as there is for wool and other commodities. If the fleece is depended upon for the profits, we fear the profits would be very light. But there is no such delicious meat in the world to our taste as the young kid, and well fattened goats are excellent food. If we were on the plains, we would keep goats for their flesh. They are very hardy, and will look out for themselves. They need scarcely any attention. The trouble is they look out too well for themselves. They are especially fond of a good garden, or wheat or corn field, and they will walk on the top of any ordinary rail fence with the agility of a squirrel. In case any of our readers think we have done the goats injustice, our columns are open for a reply to our remarks.

## River Improvement Convention.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: At the last meeting of the executive committee of the River Improvement Convention, you were invited as an honorary guest to attend the sessions of the convention. It affords me much pleasure as the organ of the committee, to assure you of its earnest desire in this matter, and to unite with them in the hope that it may suit your pleasure and convenience to attend. Very respectfully,

Geo. L. Wright, Cor. Secretary.

REMARKS.—Our sincere thanks are returned for the honor of the invitation, which invitation we gratefully accept. No one is so much interested in the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, as the farmers of this great valley. They are vitally interested in cheap transportation, for the cost of transportation, whether great or small, is the difference in the value of a production at home and at distant points. If corn is worth \$1 per bushel in the eastern States, and it costs 50 cents per bushel to transport it there, the farmer here can get only 50 cents per bushel for his corn. If it costs only 25 cents per bushel for transportation, then he can get 75 cents per bushel here. Whatever the cost of transportation may be, on any commodity, it really is deducted from the price paid the producer. How important, then, to the farmers of this great valley, that the cheapest and amplest facilities for transportation should be afforded. Then, again, the Mississippi river is the great rival, the unceasing competitor, of the railroads. The deeper the channel, the fewer its obstructions, the more safely and cheaply produce can be transported, and the more formidable will be the rivalry. The people east and west, north and south, and even the consumers in the old world, are vitally interested in a deep, clear, safe channel in the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico.

**The Arkansas Horticultural Society.** The week is a bad one to attend to business of any sort, or to hold society meetings as was proven again by the slim attendance at this meeting.

There should have been from 100 to 200 horticulturists at the meeting yet but few were present.

The society met in the City Hall in pursuance to call of the executive committee, Vice-President J. B. Hoag, presiding.

On motion of Dr. Benj. Thomas the society held its annual election, which resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year.

President—Wm. H. Lipton, Little Rock.

First Vice-President—Dr. Benj. Thomas, Little Rock.

Second Vice-President—J. T. Mott, Hot Springs.

Third Vice-President—Prof. W. S. Thomas, Alexandria.

Recording Secretary—E. H. Chamberlain, Little Rock.

Treasurer—J. B. Hoag, Judsonia.

Corresponding Secretary—S. H. Nowlin, Little Rock.

Executive Committee—Wm. F. Patton, Little Rock; Alfred Rison, Little Rock; C. C. Davidson, McAlmont; W. S. Thomas, Alexandria; Geo. W. Kennedy, Argenta.

On motion of Dr. Benjamin Thomas, S. H. Nowlin was appointed vice-president to the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society.

On motion of S. H. Nowlin, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the society in January, at a time and place to be selected by the executive board.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

## ARKANSAS STATE FAIR.

The Arkansas State Fair closes tomorrow, and, taking all things into consideration, it has been a success.

This is the first fair under a new directory which has shown great enterprise and confidence in the undertaking by putting thirty thousand dollars into the grounds. They have a new amphitheatre or grand stand which will seat from eight to ten thousand people; a mile track, and a good one, on which trotting and running races took place every day, and it seems to be the main feature. A new art hall, two stories high, has been erected for the exhibits of paintings, fabrics, musical instruments, &c., and also for floral displays, fruits, vegetables, jellies, honey, butter and all sorts of smaller displays. This hall is the centre of considerable attraction. The display of the latter products above named was comparatively small, owing to the drouth in the State. This was particularly noticeable, as Arkansas has a reputation second to none in the fruit and vegetable line.

The manufacturing interests were well represented in the agricultural hall, as was also the machinery. In the live stock department some few thoroughbred Jerseys were seen; also some Devons. Most, however, were grades and what were styled native-bred. Pigs—well, we cannot say much for them; nor for sheep. This is an interest that should be pushed in this State. It cannot help but pay handsomely, as no finer grazing country can be found.

The directory have done their share in putting their money into an undertaking which should benefit the State far beyond calculation. It should be the duty of every citizen in the State to see that every section of the State is represented; that every department is well filled. It is the biggest advertisement the State could get, and would do more towards bringing immigrants than anything else could possibly do.

It is true that transportation is deficient and expensive, though the different roads centering here cover a vast territory. Transportation could easily be effected at very little cost, if the thing was properly canvassed or any encouragement to the enterprise shown, as the railroads want just such fairs and just such enterprises. They advertise their lands and bring business generally.

It is needless to comment on the management of the fair. It is excellent with one exception, and that is, if they would not allow side shows inside the grounds it would give better satisfaction to the people; and they would get home with more money in their pockets and perhaps come back the next day and spend it to see some department they had not seen the day before. The side shows have larger crowds than any other attraction, and there is no doubt that they are all swindles. C. D. C. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21.

## The Stock Pea.

COL. COLMAN: I enclose you, as I promised, a hasty article on the culture of the stock pea. If you think it of any service to your readers, you can insert it. I am sure it is the most profitable crop that the general stock raiser can raise in this State.

My motto is more wheat, rye, oats, peas, clover and hay, and less corn. More of allowing your stock to harvest all of your crops they possibly can, and less of the expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., small grains for market.

I will, when I have time, at no distant day, give you my idea of how to raise stock of all kinds cheaply, and how, and what to feed them upon, at the same time enriching your fields every year. W. S. P. Jefferson City, Mo., October 20.

REMARKS.—Although not intended for publication, the hints contained are too valuable to be lost, and we take the liberty of printing, omitting your name.

## St. Louis Amusements.

John McCullough's engagement at the Grand Opera House, continues to be a grand one. The house is crowded every night, with brilliant and refined audiences, which heartily enjoy these superb representations. To-night "Virginius" will be played before the river convention; Friday night "Richelieu" will be given, and Saturday night "Macbeth." Mary Anderson opens October 30th, for a brief engagement.

At the Olympic Theatre, Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels are drawing fine houses. Their performance is a great one in its way, and is well appreciated. The Wilbur Opera Company appear in "The Mascotte," October 20th.

A series of the most complete and perfect theatrical representations ever given in St. Louis, are those now being presented at Pope's Theatre by the Union Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter" is being given this week, and "Daniel Rochat" and "The False Friend" are in preparation. These performances have never been excelled in New York or elsewhere.

The People's Theatre continues to hold its great popularity, and a fine business is being done by William Stafford and Rosa Rand in the comedy of "The Snowball." On October 30th the "Big 4" Vaudeville Company will begin an engagement.

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady" was dangerously ill, but now she is dangerously well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept killing, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. B. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

## Correspondence.

COL. COLMAN: Being a reader of the RURAL WORLD, I wish to inquire through your valuable paper for a situation to attend to a sheep ranch, or to get in with some responsible farmer to run his farm on shares—southwest Missouri preferred. I can give good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability to do business. JNO. W. WIER. Searcy, White county, Ark.

REMARKS.—How would your county do for a sheep or stock ranch? If the stock could be furnished you, could you find a better location?

COL. COLMAN: I am, and have been a sheep reader of the RURAL WORLD for several years. In your issue of October 6th, one Mr. R. A. McKinn of Dallas county, Mo., speaks of his sheep experience with ewes that cost him \$1.50 per head. Now, what I want to know is, does Mr. McKinn, or any of your readers, know of any good grade ewes—say 150 for sale at such figures? I want to buy. J. R. YOUNG. Macy, Texas.

## Anxious to Rise.

There's plenty of room up stairs, as Daniel Webster said to the young lawyer anxious to rise, but despondent of his chance to do so; but no one need injure him self either in climbing the stairs of fame or those of his own house or business place. The following is to the point: Mr. John A. Hutchinson, Supt. Downer's Oil Works, Boston, Mass., writes: Mr. Patton, one of our foremen, in walking up last week sprained his leg badly. I gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to try. He used it and an almost instantaneous cure was effected.

Some errors were made by the daily papers in their reports of the cattle awards at the St. Louis Fair, one of these being accredited to Mr. Choate, of Iowa, who was not present. The RURAL WORLD and other papers fell into the same error, the reports coming from a common and official source, hence the error was unavoidable.

Dyspeptic symptoms, such as retching of the food, belching, heat in stomach, heartburn, etc., promptly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A sheep grower of Iowa, says: I bought twenty-three head of sheep, twenty-two ewes and one buck, which cost me \$34.50. I sheared in April 130 pounds of wool, which I sold at 25 cents per pound, which amounted to \$32.50. I raised fifteen lambs, worth \$22.50, the wool and lambs bringing \$55. Taking the cost of the sheep from that, leaves me \$22.50 and the sheep for keeping them one year. My ewes are half-bred Merinos. I crossed with a Cotswold buck, which gives me the size of the sheep and the length of the wool and the Merino weight, which for wool and mutton I think is the most profitable.

"First a cough, carried me off, and then a coffin they carried me off in!" This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

Those of our readers who desire to lay in a store of well fitting winter clothing on visiting St. Louis, should call at the elegant establishment of Messrs. Broderick & Hasted, Merchant Tailors, 720 Olive street. The firm was formerly Muller & Wood, and stands very high with all classes for their fair, open dealing. Their stock of imported and domestic winter fabrics is very full and complete, embracing all the staple and fancy styles.

## The Horseman.

The Kentucky Live Stock Journal says: "The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in itself has done more to call attention to Kentucky bred trotters, and their sale at high figures, than the efforts of all the breeders in the State combined. It has furnished them by its valuable stakes, an inducement to develop their young trotters, and their performances in these stakes have sold them for big prices. The breeders alone can afford to give the entire stakes and purses out of their own pockets each year, for they are more than reimbursed by the sales they make. We doubt if many of our breeders have any idea how many valuable young horses this association has brought out, without examining the trotting register. It has set Kentucky forward as the great nursery and breeding State for young trotters. Look at the following list of brilliant performers in the 2:30 list who received their first education and introduction to the public at this association, and there are doubtless others that we have omitted but these are sufficient to show the immense advantage the association has been to breeders." Here follows a list of over one hundred head of trotters that have been developed there:

## American Victories.

Jas. R. Keene, the owner of Foxhall, has won another victory in England—the Cambridgehire stakes. This makes the seventh race that he has won abroad, and he had to carry, in this last race, 126 pounds. His owner backed him heavily and won a large sum, the betting against him being ten to one. The following telegram tells of the race:

LONDON, October 25.—Thirty horses started. When a little over a mile from home Lucy Glitters was leading by half a length before Foxhall and Tristan, with Mistake close up on the lower ground. This order was maintained past the red post. When drawing near home Foxhall closed up and going on won comfortably, but by a head only before Lucy Glitters, with a neck between her and Tristan. The betting against Foxhall at the start was ten to one. He treat was scratched.

Philadelphia, October 25.—About one hundred horses in the stables of the Tenth and Eleventh Street Railway Company are suffering from "pink eye." Pleno pneumonia has again made its appearance among the cattle in Germantown and in three herds in Delaware county.

## A Visit to Shadeland, Springboro, Pa.

The farm of Powell Bros. is located in the broad and beautiful Spring Valley. The weather on occasion of my visit was fine, and just warm enough for comfort, and I never enjoyed a day among horses more agreeably. The place is amply supplied with all necessary buildings to carry out the business of a stock farm on a large scale, and is carefully adorned with gardens and flowers, and fountains, and purling rills, and orchards to an almost unlimited extent. Having previously visited the stock farms of Hamlin and Jewett Bros. at Aurora, N. Y., as well as other large breeding establishments in various sections of the country, I was somewhat prepared to see something nice, but not as elaborate and finished as I found them here. The Jewett Bros. have fine barn arrangements which are more artistic and convenient, and the arrangements of their stables and paddocks are much better, and best in many respects of any I have ever visited, but here I found things on a so much larger scale, the Jewett Bros. doing a retail business, while the Powell Bros. are wholesale operators. The farm contains over a thousand acres; they have a good half-mile track where the horses can be exercised and trained. For road and track purposes they believe in breeding trotting-bred horses to trotting-bred mares, without further addition of running-bred blood. I first looked at some broodmares, and one particularly attracted my attention. She was a large fine-looking bay mare, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and has a record of 2:32. She belongs to Bolle Bros., of Boston Mass., and had been sent here to be bred to Satellite. Several other mares were shown that had been sent long distances to be bred to Satellite. Next I was shown some of their own, as fine broodmares and good sires can be found anywhere. One of this number was an exceptionally fine and strong-looking mare, sired by Thorndale and dam full sister to Volunteer. She is in foal to Satellite. By the way, they manifest quite decided liking for Volunteer mares on account (they say) of the indomitable will power, energy, pluck to train which the Volunteers possess. They own and breed a goodly number of Volunteer mares. They have no faith in theory of securing strength and endurance by engraving more running-bred blood into the trotter, but say, if we need endurance, give us Volunteer, Belmont, Almont, or horses of like stamp or breeding. I was shown a superb two-year old filly by Satellite, dam by Volunteer, for which \$1,000 was offered and refused. I never before saw finer action nor so great speed in an untrained filly as she exhibited. But the fairest filly, by all odds, was a blood bay three years old, by Satellite, dam by Volunteer. She was good-sized and very fine in every respect; she has been sold to some parties in Scotland and was to be sent across the ocean in a few days; she will do credit to her sire Satellite, and the size of her dam Volunteer. I was also shown some very fine colts and young stallions, the produce of Satellite, and all showing fine action at the test. All over the entire farm the fences are strong and high, and the two and three year old stallions were turned loose together in the pasture, where they run peacefully all summer, a thing which I never heard of or saw practiced in any other place. I then drove to the barns where the Clydesdales are kept, passing on the way the Holstein and Devonshire cattle. I had never seen any of the real Clydesdale horses before, and what I had heard of the English and French kind of large horses had prejudiced me against all the continents and mountains of flesh. Noticing a shag from these great horses lying about loose, I turned it over with a crowbar and proceeded to measure it. You can judge what kind of a horse must have won it when I inform you that its trunk was diameter was 8 inches, and its length from heel to toe was 8 1/2 inches; weight 4 1/2 lbs. The horse from which this shoe was taken weighs 2,400 lbs. The large horses that I previously saw were ungainly fellows, and often with poor limbs and feet, but when I came to see the Clydesdales I was surprised to see their clean, flat, strong limbs and excellent feet, which I am told is a characteristic of the breed. In weight they range all the way from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. now and then one tips the beam with 2,400 lbs. They are fine looking, more active, and better traders than was expected to find them. As I breed they seem remarkably free from unsoundness, such as splints, ringbones, spavins, etc. For heavy draught, for the farm, and for the general work-horse they are destined to supersede all others. For the farmer it seems as though it were far better to dispense with the team that can only turn a narrow furrow and draw a load of a ton when he can get a team that can turn four good furrows at a time, and draw from three to four tons at a load. When horses are once bred that can handle large things lively and well the wagons and machinery for their use will be supplied. On the farm there are over two hundred horses consisting mainly of Clydesdales and Hambletonians.—J. J. M. in Spirit of the Times.

THE HICKORY GROVE FARM.—During a recent visit to the blue grass country by Hon. Jerome L. Case the list of membership of this popular breeding establishment at Racine, Wis., was increased to the extent of a couple elegantly bred youngsters in the way of a bay two-year old colt by Dictator, the brother to Dexter, out of Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; 2d dam, Errierson son of Mambrino Chief; 3d dam, claimed to have been thoroughbred; and the bay filly Jennie McCullough, by American Clay, dam by Bell Morgan, son of Cortril Morgan, by Black Hawk. This latter filly is four years old, and in all probability will rejoice the heart of Gov. Sprague, also owned by Mr. Case, but in service at Robt. Todhunter's Walnut Hill Farm, near Lexington Ky. The two-year old colt, by Dictator is product of Woodlake Farm, the former home of Trickett, and is a brother of Phallus, one of the most promising young stallions on the roster at the Racine nursery. An admirable feature in this youngster's composition is the "in breeding" to Mambrino Chief, and, as instanced by Edwin Thorne during the campaign just passed, the pattern has declared itself quite bodily, he being out of a mare by son of Mambrino Chief, and his sire, Thorndale, had for a dam a mare by Mambrino Chief. The plan of selecting "in bred" animals for breeding purposes, as adopted by Mr. Case, is a wise one, for, when "in breeding" results in such brilliant lights as Goldsmith Maid, Trickett, Piedmont, King Philip, Amy, Clingstone, &c., a pretty good line of action is furnished.—Turf, Field, and Farm.

Warranted the greatest pain reliever in the world, Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Thirty-four years established, and never failed to cure cramp, spasms, colic, chronic rheumatism, old sores, and pain in the limbs, back and chest. Ladies will find this Liniment will immediately eradicate Pimples, Freckles and Blisters. Also restores Gray Hair to its natural color, and perfectly harmless. Sold by the druggists. 4-26-sow.

Not a single horse should be kept on that has not a shag on its forehead. If this has been provided, look it. Enough food for a single winter to mounds of domestic winter that would be able quarters were.

Get rid of your way. Sell it, or give it away, or away now, and have it die of every farmer feed of food for all his severe winter, no it out, and get it. Don't delay this.

The important Short-horn cattle place Oct. 20th, Farm of Dr. R. M. the offerings being & Jacobi, Palm Haley, was an account of a severe will take place according to the order.

If there ever was shelter was needed hand. Never had better quarters with rations, and if there were, much stock Shelter by protection inclemencies of waves animals for saves the lives animals annually.

COL. COLMAN published in this is not complete Holstein cattle, ing prizes in your list: year, first and second one year, first months and under heifer calf under my first visit Fair as an exhibit you that it will life and health.

Black M. J. S. Right you please desirably known a yearlings have neighborhood was supposed to be gious? Please REPLY.—Black case, which in from blood-poll mostly attacks steers. Especially herd most susceptible deny put on the liberality in fees be avoided, as the chief cause of the presence in the minute animal decomposing matter, which tributed to it from soils rich it is the most summer, when to an unusual emanations of swampy land, rich river bottoms, gerous. The day and night human seasons attack. The blood, even the have been dried disease is of ster, and runs extraordinary has not a sufficient its curative effect far beyond should, therefore all means in a madly, as the ing against the incurable disease thriving feeding some from marsh all, if from grass recently died. If the stock or where beasts or any similar have of the growth cleaned, and of chloride of to every gallop be taken that ple, pure, and from surface with decompo ter Ocean.

W. H. Mann St. Louis fair herd of Holsteins fine display, curing premium ribbons, herd premium and the record hundred dollars also report seen among the old heifer for the fair a gray fair colors. Mann returned his success commenced took there herd premium five first and sums. At El and six 2d and Wenona they one herd preferred their attention, and expressed the best adapted



## The Cattle Pard.

Not a single horse, cow, sheep, or hog should be kept on the farm this winter, that has not a shelter to keep it comfortable. If this shelter has not yet been provided, lose no time in making it. Enough food will be saved in a single winter to make the shelter. Thousands of domestic animals die every winter that would survive if comfortable quarters were provided.

Get rid of the poorest stock some way. Sell it, or fatten it and kill it, or give it away. It is better to give it away now, than to keep it till March and have it die on your hands. Unless every farmer feels assured he has plenty of food for all his stock, for a long and severe winter, now is the time to weed it out, and get the poorest off his hands. Don't delay this necessary work.

The important sale of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle advertised to take place Oct. 20th, on Grand River Stock Farm of Dr. R. D. Haley, Trenton, Mo., the offerings being by Messrs. Eastman & Jacob, Palmyra, Mo., and Dr. R. D. Haley, was unavoidably postponed on account of a serious wash out; but it will take place Thursday, Nov. 3d, according to the original programme.

If there ever was a winter when warm shelter was needed, it is the one now at hand. Never have stock gone into winter quarters with a shorter supply of rations, and if the winter should be severe, much stock will die of starvation. Shelter by protecting animals from the inclemencies of the weather saves food, saves animals from great suffering, and saves the lives of tens of thousands of animals annually.

COL. COLMAN: The premium list, as published in this week's RURAL WORLD, is not complete with regards to the Holstein cattle. We took the following prizes in addition to those appearing in your list: First on bull calf one year, first and second on bull calves under one year, first on heifer calf over six months and under one year, first on heifer calf under six months. This was my first visit to the great St. Louis Fair as an exhibitor, but I can assure you that it will not be my last, should life and health permit me.

W. H. MANN.

Gilman, Ills., October 22.

### Black Leg in Cattle.

M. J. S. Richmond, Kan., says: Will you please describe the disease commonly known as "black leg"? Several yearlings have recently died in this neighborhood with a disease which is supposed to be black leg. Is it contagious? Please send us a sure remedy.

REPLY.—Black leg is a zymotic disease, which means a disease arising from blood-poisoning. It most commonly attacks the 1 and 2-year-old steers. Especially are those of the summer, when the drying of the ground to an unusual depth renders such emanations excessive, consequently swampy land, old dried-up marshes, and rich river bottoms are especially dangerous. The extreme difference in the day and night temperature in the autumn seasons, is liable to favor an attack. The disease is contagious by the blood, dung, etc., of the diseased cattle, even though their products may have been dried up for months. This disease is of such a malignant character, and runs its fatal course with such extraordinary rapidity, that medicine has not a sufficient chance to produce its curative effect before the patient is far beyond medical skill. Our efforts should, therefore, be directed to using all means in our power to prevent the malady, as the only manner of guarding against the dreadful ravages of this incurable disease. If the stock have been thriving very rapidly restrict the feeding somewhat. If the hay fed is from marshy ground, and above all, if from ground where animals have recently died, replace by some sound hay from a higher and drier locality. If the stock occupy yards or buildings where beasts have formerly died of this or any similar disease, change them, or have the grounds, walls, etc., thoroughly cleansed, and disinfected with a wash of chloride of lime—one pound of lime to every gallon of water. Care should be taken that the water supply is ample, pure, and sweet, and not derived from surface drainage, nor charged with decomposing organic matter.—Inter-Ocean.

W. H. Mann & Co., returned from the St. Louis fair, Monday night, with their herd of Holstein, where they made a fine display, and were successful in securing premiums. They took seven blue ribbons, two of which were for herd premiums, and four red ribbons, and the receipts netted them several hundred dollars above expenses. They also reported several sales, at fair prices among the animals sold was a 1 year old heifer for \$300. Mr. Mann reports the fair a grand success, and competition lively in all departments. This fair closes the fair season, and Mr. Mann returned home well pleased with his success at this fair. They commenced to exhibit at Paxton, and took there eight 1st and five 2d and one 3d premium. At Fairbury they took five 1st and six 2d and two 3d premiums. At El Paso they took eight 1st and six 2d and two 3d premiums. At Wadena they took six 1st, five 2d and one 3d premium. Wherever exhibited their herd has attracted much attention, and the opinion was generally expressed that the Holstein is the breed best adapted for dairy purposes.

## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Mo. Coupon No. 11, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN SHEEP, AND A STANDARD FOR AWARDS AT FAIRS.

Essay read by Samuel Aroher Esq., 919 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., before the Ill. State Wool Growers' Association, at Peoria, Ill., September, 24th 1881.

All things have a beginning and all things exist by law. There is no such thing as chance, but unalterable laws control and bring about results. All things animate and inanimate exist, and it is above and beyond the power of man to create anything. He can only change the form bringing the influence of his intelligence to bear, operating by and with the laws of nature.

Reason is his strength, observation and analogy, his progressive power, and by the proper exercise of these great prerogatives man may accomplish all things short of a miracle.

To change the form of existing matter and by intelligence improve it, is an act of success in life.

The Creator's command to innocent man in Eden was, "Keep it, and dress it," and to-day cultivate and improve is made equally as much our duty. In this we are not required to labor without means as the Israelites were required to make bricks without straw, but the means commensurate with, and adequate to the end to be accomplished, are within our reach.

Matter in all its various forms of minerals, plants, and animals, has been prepared by the Supreme Architect and is not only adapted to the use of man, but also his schoolmaster to discipline and train his intelligence to the exercise of its highest powers. To change the form of existing matter in its natural state require but the mechanical genius and muscular skill of the workman. The carpenter and blacksmith fashion inert matter as they will. In this way, too, works of art are formed according to the fashion prescribed by the adopted rule, which aims at the highest ideals; thus the sculptor is enabled by his skill to chisel out of the solid rock almost the exact physical personation of a human being. The minute outlines of the body being all reproduced in form and even the countenance with its expression of thought and feeling delineated.

In the inorganic mineral world, the mental faculties of man demonstrate his power over created matter. The chemist by his knowledge of the compatibilities and incompatibilities, will separate any compound substance in its original constituent parts, or by the combination of materials he may form a compound matter differing from either of its component parts; better adapted to man's use or enjoyment, and perhaps more durable in substance, or more beautiful in appearance.

Plants are propagated and varieties changed and indefinitely increased in number and established in character, by the intelligence of man. But that to which I wish at this time to call particular attention is the power of the intellectual or human being over the matter of the animal kingdom, in its formation and growth, and will only dwell upon this branch of my subject long enough to show that this power is wholly exerted by means of fixed laws.

The animal body is simply earth, the constituent parts of which, have undergone the chemical changes necessary to their present form, and which form, is contingent upon, and subservient to the life of the animal. The living creatures increase and multiply after their kind. This is the one universal and general law governing the animal creation. "Like begets like," is a law conceded to be as universally unerring as that "the magnetic needle points to the north." True the farmer, with his pick, his shovel, and his trowel cannot go out and from his clay bank put up a fine milk cow, with the soft skin, the fawn color, the nicely covered horn, with its rings of black white and yellow, or with Guenon's milk escutcheon—but he can judiciously mate the cow he may own with the bull his neighbor may own, and thereby produce a calf, which, if he feeds and nurtures it, will in time grow up to be his ideal milk cow. He is not the producer in a gestation sense, but as an incipient director of the conception, and the controller of the gestation, he is the producer and properly termed the breeder.

If the intelligence of man, then, has this control over the propagation of the lower animals, it must be by his knowledge of cause and effect in the laws governing conception and gestation. He is the philosopher, and reasons by analogy, the cause and effect in mating of certain animals. A person who mates animals is a breeder, but only the person who is conversant with the laws governing reproduction, and is capable of mating so as to produce an animal answering to his wishes, is entitled to the name of a scientific breeder, according to his attainment in this direction is his ability, as a breeder, manifested. If in the offspring he fails, or comes short of his purpose, it is because he did not mate the animals, combining the

properties necessary to produce the result of his desire. As an example of man's power, in this respect, we have only to look out on your own fair ground here, and see the fine exhibit of Percheron horses, similar in form, and appearance. So also with the Poll Angus cattle with every hair black, and the Devons with nearly every hair red, and the Alderneys with an entirely different appearance; and yet fixed in their characteristics. See also, the turkeys and chickens, the ducks and geese, the pigeons and the rabbits. Could any say that these animals, with their established characteristics, come by chance, or that there was not fixed laws governing their reproduction, and that these laws were not familiar to, and availed of by man, i.e., by the breeders?

Look into your sheep pens and see the similarity of the Cotswolds, one with another, and so, also of the South-downs. Here is a fixedness of type which has been established by the adherence of their breeders to a standard of excellence, unwritten though it may have been, yet none the less a standard; and just here I would remark, is the exemplification of the use of a standard at all.

If what I have said with regard to law governing in the production of sheep and other stock, and its manipulation by the intelligence of man be true, then it follows in the breeding of sheep, for example, that the breeder must not only comprehend these laws, he must have an ideal animal in his mind possessing certain excellences and qualifications, and this ideal animal with these qualifications, is his standard of points of excellence or perfection. He who has no standard and is producing sheep of every size, shape and comeliness, not working on a definite plan, and with no clearly definite view, is but a novice in the business and only a little way along the path, and up the hill of scientific breeding.

He who has control of his flock in their reproduction and is producing animals from year to year similar in form, size and appearance, and all gradually approaching the high standard of excellence characteristic of his breed or family, is indeed high up in his profession and is already entering the elysian fields of success which border around the summit of perfection. He is worthy the name of scientist and is a benefactor to the human race.

Why then need I argue the adoption of a standard in breeding when there is no such thing as success in approaching perfection without it, and a complete knowledge of the physical organizations in their transmissions of characteristics? To my mind it is obvious that a standard is essential and does absolutely exist with every man who breeds a sheep with any purpose whatever in view.

But it may be asked, why make a general or universal standard? Why not let every man have one of his own? I answer that an argument embodying the combined wisdom of a nation of breeders, is more likely to be right and is safer, than the opinion of any one man, however wise. Then, in union there is strength, and a nation full of sheep, all bred in lines to their respective purpose, will attain a reputation and usefulness in no other way to be had. The one looks to the establishment of an industry with a definite future, which will, in the growth and manufacture of its product, command and assume the investment of capital by reason of the assuredness and certainty of its results, while the other is the natural production of an ever changing material, from sheep bred with an aimless purpose. The one is an object generally understood, and prized for its valuable practical results, which the other would remind us of the useless jargon at the building of the tower of Babel. Where but one mind is exercised in forming a standard, some points are apt in time to become too prominent, and overreach their proper limits, in their relation to others. For example: How often do we see flocks possessing many good points and perhaps in most respects, animals of merit, and yet, in some other points, they fall so short of perfection that they are discarded, and finally sink out of notice and are scattered.

The Saxon people took the Spanish Merino and bred them for fineness in quality of wool, and seemed to have almost neglected weight of fleece, and weight of body and constitutional vigor. The result was, the Saxon sheep, with some high points of merit, and yet producing but little wool, and being a feeble animal, they dwindled into insignificance.

The French took the Spanish Merino, and bred for weight of fleece and size of carcass neglecting quality of wool, form of body, and consequently constitutional vigor. The result was another failure. Had the Great Napoleon Bonaparte set up points of excellence for his national flocks, such as this one adopted by your State of Illinois, and had that standard been adhered to by the breeders of this famous national flock at Rambouillet until now, I do not hesitate to say that France, and not the United States, would to-day be producing the model fine woolled sheep of the world. It was the want of a standard of excellence with the points bearing a proper relation to each other and to the whole, that caused these great sheep walks to lose the prestige they once attained for producing the best fine wool sheep. It was the want of a properly

balanced standard persistently adhered to which proved so disastrous in these two great families of Merino sheep. Will not the American breeders of all kinds of sheep take warning from the errors of those who have gone before us and adopt such measures as will save our reputation while we have it?

I wish it understood that I refer to breeders of blooded sheep, rather than to the endless variety of crosses and mongrels from which the great body of American wool is grown. Standard points of excellence for a breed should be one embodying in itself—First, the parts which go to make up the proper animal organization, assuring health and vigor of body, and usefulness of carcass for mutton. Since mutton is our article of food, for which the carcasses of all sheep are used, it is apparent that it should have its full share of attention in the standard of all breeds and varieties, particularly may this be so because the highest type of mutton sheep is also the highest type of constitutional vigor.

Secondly, but not of less importance, the properties of fleece which will make it most useful in the manufacture of the material for which it is intended.

If the breeders of the different varieties would adopt and adhere to a standard of fleece in quality, length evenness, &c., which would distinguish them from any other variety, we might then have a stable classification of wools which would be generally understood by the growers as well as the manufacturer, and to which manufacturers could and would adapt their machinery with an assurance that each grade will continue to be grown.

You breeders of sheep in the United States have it in your power to establish and breed to points of excellence in wool, which would in time, be the acknowledged standard classification with manufacturers as well as growers.

Wool having all lengths of staple and all qualities of fiber may be grown in this country to advantage. Then why grow long, coarse wool on a Merino when it is, and can be grown so much better on a Cotswold? For years these long wool varieties have been bred for this specific purpose. Why grow coarse wool on Merinos when it is grown so easily and properly belongs to the Middle Wool or Down sheep?

The short clothing wool of evenness and fine quality is most easily grown on the Merino, and it has been thus produced for hundreds of years.

It is not in the limits of my subject to discuss the merits of any standard here at length and I will only remark here that the standards or points of excellence handed me and which have been adopted by your association are good ones, and if the best sheep of the country very highly approached either of them in points they would be much better than they are now, and in fact I do not believe there is a sheep anywhere that in points of excellence, will fill one of these standards. I may add that I do not think the scale of points for the Middle Wool and Comb-ing Wools are so well described as that for the Merinos, and perhaps not so well delineated as they should be.

These standards should be minute in description. I do not say there should be only three standards adopted by breeders. From my knowledge of the sheep breeding and wool manufacturing business, it is my opinion that four, or at most, five standards for the blooded sheep breeders would be sufficient to produce all the wools necessary. Especially is this so, from the fact that intermediate staples will always be grown upon grades and mixed breeds of sheep. I sometimes think that the main reason why we are slow in favoring standards is, because we have not got the sheep that will mark high enough on the standard. This is a weak position, because, for the same excuse, we might say, we will cease to breed and improve toward perfection. Would it not be better and much more noble, to set all our sheep aside and abandon all our prejudices, and come together in an argument, about what should constitute a perfect sheep, and then each go to work with our respective kinds and vie with each other honestly, to excel in producing the animals that will most nearly approach the standard? As the matter now stands, a new wrinkle, or a new lump of fat, may start a new fashion; and they are now as numerous, and many of them quite as useless, as some of the numerous fashions, which constitute the ever-changing style of a lady's wardrobe.

As to the application of these standards in planning awards at fairs, I apprehend all would see and appreciate the utility, after the plan shall have had a few fair trials. The purpose of our public exhibitions known as fairs, may be classed for the purpose of making the progress of improvement, and of indicating the person entitled to this merit, and for the purpose of education, and as a means of social enjoyment. As far as sheep are concerned, the object to be accomplished can be much more readily attained, if the standards to which the different classes are bred, were more public and more generally understood, and if the judges were required to indicate in writing, their judgment on each part of the scale in particular. This decision thus rendered and placarded over every pen of sheep, &c. it becomes, would not only be a great means of general information, but it would tend to educate and assist the breeders themselves in their improvements; not only this, but by thus requiring judges to give their judgment of merit on the different points for publication, a long step will have been taken to insure from them a close inspection, and an honest and candid expression of decision, regardless of all favoritism.

To you gentlemen, sleep breeders of Illinois, in your State Association belongs the honor of first having adopted points of excellence, as a breeding standard, and for application in making awards at your fairs. I bid you ever good speed, and believe it will be a mark of progress, and if adhered to, will be a powerful and effective means to be used in your onward and upward march toward the goal of perfection.

The shipments of merino sheep to Texas, Colorado, and other western States and Territories is large and rapidly increasing. There seems to be a growing tendency to improve the grade of wool in these sections, and fine wool sheep are correspondingly encouraged. Prices rule high for first-class merino rams, several sales having been recently made by eastern parties at \$15,000 to \$20,000 each.

## YOUNG GENTLEMEN

From 15 to 21 years of age, are generally very particular about their dress—they want the very latest style, faultless fit and of elegant make. To just meet the wants of the gentlemen we have had our Designer of Styles get up the

## VERY NOBBIEST SUITS

In Newport Sack, London Cut-Away, Double-

Breasted Sack and Derby Style,

And we now have a large assortment of them in stock, of Choice and Elegant Fabrics, made as only we can make them, and in price from \$18 to \$30. Come and see them.

## THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

S. W. cor. Fifth and Pine, St. Louis.

DANIEL C. YOUNG, Manager.

MR. BELL: Please answer through the RURAL WORLD the following queries on diseases of sheep:

First.—Ears become swollen; leave the flock and go to some cool, secluded place; gradually the eyes close; sometimes they become swollen under the neck. They mope round, hang the head first on one side then on the other, and finally die.

Second.—Are taken with a bag under the jaw; then this disappears and in a week or so comes again. With the second coming of the soft bag under the jaw, they have a diarrhoea, which continues until they die, completely emaciated. The skin becomes white and bloodless with the second appearance of the swelling.

Can you tell me what the above symptoms of diseases are and the cure?

CALLOWAY.

I have regarded and been taught that such symptoms were dropsy—not a disease, but a result of disease or a general debility, from causes and surroundings such as have become common this season. Build up the system with a grain ration twice a day. Begin carefully and increase the ration slowly until you feel full. To the ailing ones give some preparation of iron, such as you can get at the drug store—coppers if nothing better. Parasites of the intestines are very prevalent this season, and some turpentine, as suggested in a recent issue of the RURAL WORLD, would be advisable. I wish the readers of this paper would give such experience and treatment as they have found best in cases similar to the above. Feed ashes in their salt to correct the digestion.

### Sheep Awards at the St. Louis Fair.

CLASS A.—FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.  
Rams 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; five entries—S. W. Thomas, Green-wood, Ohio, 1st premium; F. E. Day, Streator, Ill., 2d.

Yearling rams—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; six entries—G. W. McFadden & Bro., Atlanta, Ill., 1st premium; S. W. Thomas, 2d. Fews of three lambs—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; one entry—G. W. McFadden & Bro., 1st premium.

Ewes 3 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; ten entries—S. W. Thomas, 1st and 2d premiums.

Ewes 2 years old and over—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; seven entries—S. W. Thomas, 1st and 2d premiums.

Yearling ewes—1st premium 15; 2d, 5; ten entries—S. W. Thomas, 1st and 2d premiums.

Ewe lamb—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; nine entries—F. E. Day, 1st premium; S. W. Thomas, 2d.

Best flock of one ram and five ewes—1st premium 100; four entries—S. W. Thomas, 1st premium.

CLASS B.—SOUTHDOWNS.  
Rams 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; five entries—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1st premium; H. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., Can., 2d.

Yearling rams—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; four entries—H. & O. Sorby, 1st premium; J. H. Potts & Son, 2d.

Fews of three ram lambs—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; two entries—J. M. Scott & Sons, Belle-ville, Ill., 1st premium; J. H. Potts & Son, 2d.

Pens of three ewes 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; three entries—J. H. Potts & Son, 1st and 2d premiums.

Pens of three yearling ewes—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; five entries—H. & O. Sorby, 1st premium; J. H. Potts & Son, 2d.

Pens of three ewe lambs—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; four entries—J. H. Potts & Son, 1st premium; G. W. Nichols & Son, Price Post Office, 2d.

Best flock of one ram and five of his get—1st premium 100; three entries—H. & O. Sorby, 1st premium.

CLASS C.  
Long-wooled sheep—Rams 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; eight entries—W. L. Scott, Scott Station, Ky., 1st premium; Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich., 2d.

Yearling rams—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; five entries—Morgan & Cotton, Camargo, Ill., 1st premium; H. & O. Sorby, 2d.

Pens of three ram lambs—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; three entries—Abner Strawn, Ottawa, Ill., 1st premium; H. & O. Sorby, 2d.

Pens of three ewes 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; three entries—Morgan & Cotton 1st premium; Frank Wilson 2d.

Pens of three yearling ewes—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; six entries—Abner Strawn, 1st premium; C. F. Darnell, Indianapolis, Ind., 2d.

Pens of five ewe lambs—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; two entries—Abner Strawn, 1st premium; H. & O. Sorby, 2d.

Best flock of 1 ram and 5 of his get—1st premium 100; three entries—H. & O. Sorby, 1st premium.

CLASS D.—SHROPSHIRE DOWNS AND OTHER DOWNS.  
Rams 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; five entries—G. Allen & Son, Fair-lemo, Ill., 1st premium; Cooper, Maddox & Co., Reading, Hamilton County, O., 2d.

Ewes 1 year and under 2—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; three entries—Morgan & Cotton, 1st premium; Cooper, Maddox & Co., 2d.

Rams under 1 year—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; two entries—Cooper, Maddox & Co., 1st and 2d premiums.

5; two entries—Cooper, Maddox & Co., 1st and 2d premiums.

Ewes 2 years old and over—1st premium 30; 2d, 15; five entries—Geo. Allen & Son, 1st and 2d premiums.

Ewes 1 year and under 2—1st premium 20; 2d, 10; eight entries—Geo. Allen & Son, 1st premium; Cooper, Maddox & Co., 2d.

Ewes under 1 year—1st premium 10; 2d, 5; three entries—Cooper, Maddox & Co., 1st and 2d premiums.

Best flock, to consist of one ram and five of his get—1st premium 100; two entries—Geo. Allen & Son, 1st premium.

CLASS E.  
Fat Sheep.—Butchers will not be allowed to compete for these premiums.

For the best three fat wethers 2 years old and over—1st premium 25; one entry—J. H. Potts & Son, 1st premium.

For the best three fat wethers 1 year old and under 2 years—1st premium 25; one entry—J. H. Potts & Son, 1st premium.

There were about five hundred sheep about equally divided as to numbers, between the three breeds on exhibition this year. For merit the same number of sheep have never been shown at any former exhibition by the association.

The awarding of premiums was by the expert system, using the scale of points by the standard of excellence, as last year, and is believed to have given entire satisfaction to the exhibitors as well as reflected creditably to the association. Among so many good animals no other system of awards could be made a success.

Col. Hunt, the veteran superintendent of the Sheep Department, has been feeling his way cautiously, and steadily gaining upon work until he is complete master of the situation and stands clear away out in the front as the hope for fair competition and just awards in the showing of sheep. Hence the increasing interest in the displays at the St. Louis fair. At no former fair has there been sheep buyers as this one. Men from Texas and the south, and all the west, were daily around and among the pens and breeders looking for what they wanted. It was a noticeable fact this year that the exhibitors were mainly breeders rather than sheep peddlers, and that sheep were shown upon their merits rather than the fitting so commonly practiced in the past. While no reflections are meant towards the fine-wooled nor the long-wooled breeds, it is a fact that the middle-wooled made a most interesting and attractive display. The future profits of sheep raising on the high priced and fertile lands of this region and the north will be done in raising mutton more than wool, and the highest class of mutton is produced by the Downs, or supposed to be.

There are interesting mention of flocks and breeders due here which have had to be deferred by pressure of business, which must be done soon, and will in justice.

On the whole the sheep show at the St. Louis fair has surpassed every other display ever made by it.

### Mutton and Wool.

J. L. Hayes, at a convention of sheep breeders and wool growers held at Philadelphia, advised his auditors as follows:

"I would say to the farmer, go on and manage your sheep in the way you can get the most money for their carcasses, whether raising mutton or lambs, and let your wool take care of itself. You must regard your sheep as machines for converting grass, roots, and grain, in the shortest possible time, into mutton. By making your sheep fat in the shortest possible time—which you can do best with the English races—and killing them as soon as they are mature, you make the best and soundest wool. It will not only be young, but healthy; it will have no tender places in it. Aiming for the best mutton, you will be certain to get the best wool, which will always sell, no matter what race it belongs to. This is the system in England, the great mutton-producing and combing wool-producing country in the world. It is really a matter of surprise in reading English agricultural journals to see how little consideration is apparently given to the qualities of wool, while the size and aptitudes of the different breeds or varieties are the subjects of the most weighty attention. Yet it is fully recognized that the characteristic qualities of the English combing wools have been developed upon originally short-wooled animals, by the unconscious development of their forms and the secondary qualities of their fleeces, through a constant aim to develop their carcasses for the mutton market. Thus the interests of the grower, the consumer of meat, and the manufacturer of wool are identified."

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular, to be the best made. BORDMAN Scales & Co., General Agents, St. Louis, Mo.



## The Home Circle.

### Letter from Truth.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE READERS: This is a very wet day, and I thought it a good opportunity to make a visit to the Circle. Libertas, I want to speak to you first about that \$10 offer for Scripture proving that the seventh day of the week is no longer sacred time, and for Scripture proving the first day of the week to be sacred time now. Well, I will now say that I am not sorry, as you seem to imagine, that I ever offered this amount—suffice it to say that I often wished, since that I had made an offer of \$500 instead, payable in gold. And if any are so minded, they may now search for such Scripture; and when found, let me know through the RURAL, and I will forward the above sum in gold. And we want a "thus saith the Lord" for it, and not arguments or assertions of man. You refer to Col. 2: 16, 17 to destroy the sacredness of the seventh day of the week. In this you misapply said Scripture. I will tell you why. The Apostle Paul is here speaking about things that are shadowy. Read it: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days—which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ." He is here speaking of the yearly Sabbaths that come on certain days in certain months, as Christmas, New Year's day, Thanksgiving, &c., coming once a year to us, are considered our holidays, therefore we put on the final "s" to show the plurality. Had Paul been speaking about the seventh-day Sabbath, he would have said Sabbath or Sabbath day, and not days. Read the 23d chapter of Leviticus for a list of these yearly Sabbath days, that were shadowy and passed away.

The seventh-day Sabbath is not shadowy—never was, and never will or can be. It is simply a memorial. "It points backwards to a fact. It reminds us each week that God rested on that day from his work of creation, and he wants that we should remember and respect his holy rest day."—Ex. 20 chapter. It is easy to be seen that there is a great difference existing between a memorial, and a thing that is a shadow of something to come. In other words, the Lord's day or Sabbath is a memorial; these yearly Sabbaths were shadowy Sabbaths. The former stands as sacred to-day as when first given in the garden of Eden, before sin entered the world, and there was no necessity of shadowy things pointing forward to Christ our redeemer, for mankind had not yet fallen. The yearly Sabbaths found their end at the cross; yet if a man wants to observe them, "judge him not."

Bon Ami, what do you think of Christ's command to search the Scriptures? When this command was given, they had no other Scriptures but the Old Testament, for the New had not yet been written. Christ quotes frequently from the Old Testament in his sermon on the Mount—Matt. 5, 6 and 7 chapters. He had a better opinion of them than you seem to have. Whose judgment is it safest to risk, yours or Christ's? Unbelief will shut a person out of the kingdom of heaven, just as sure as it is so stated.

As to the downfall of the United States I will say but little, but would notice briefly our rise as a nation, &c. Soon after the reformation, a few people came over into the new world for conscience sake. In 1776 they had increased in numbers sufficient to declare their independence of other nations. Although born a mere pigmy, so to speak, a little more than a century ago, let us now look at and consider these facts:

1. No nation has ever acquired so vast a territory in so quiet a manner.
2. No nation has ever risen to such greatness by so peaceable means.
3. No nation has ever advanced so rapidly in all that constitutes national strength and capital.
4. No nation has ever risen to such a pinnacle of power in a space of time so incredibly short.
5. No nation in so limited a time has developed such unlimited resources.
6. No nation has ever existed, founded on principles of justice so pure and undefined.
7. No nation has ever existed in which the consciences of men have been left so untrammelled and free.
8. In no nation and in no age of the world, have the arts and sciences so flourished, so many improvements been made, and so great success been achieved, as in our own country during the last fifty years.
9. In no nation and in no age has the gospel found such freedom, and the churches of Christ had such liberty to spread abroad their principles and develop their strength.

But I look for and expect a change in the affairs of this government. Not that said change will cause its downfall, for I believe it will stand until Christ's second personal coming. But the change will be slow and unnoticed by many, save the Bible student who has watched the prophecies closely. And now within the last few years, we begin to see the lines are tightening. The minds of the people are being prepared for the grand opening up of this mighty power that will step in and say do thus and so, or your life pays the penalty.

We hear of the Mormons over in Utah having a plurality of wives. We hear of the Heathen Chinese idolatrous worship out in California. We hear of much work being done on Sunday. We see many railroad trains puffing along on Sunday. Many stores, shops, saloons, &c., are open on Sunday. Every one

who owns or can hire a buggy and horse, go pleasure riding on Sunday. Laws for the prevention of all the above would be unconstitutional, since all are at liberty to exercise their own religious belief. And now the people and press are crying out against the desecration of Sunday, and wanting human laws to protect their human institution, and it will not be long before they can have it, is the opinion of

### Letter from Cousin Kate.

When I first became an interested reader of this page of our agricultural paper, I was much impressed by its many good qualities, and thought it the best in every respect of anything of the kind published. It was what its name suggested—a real home, with proper, substantial food, suited to the necessities and wants of each member.

The first letter that won my admiration and sympathy was written by one of our invalid writers. Doubtless the letter to whom it was addressed found in it sweet consolation for her lonely, aching heart, and was strengthened by the thought of having the sympathy of one bearing the same trials and burdens of life as her own, even though a stranger.

The busy housekeeper, when sitting down for an hour's repose, could pick up this paper as a find of something which would assist her in her busy round of care, or suggest an easier way of doing work. She was here told to let her work entirely alone for an hour and go out in God's beautiful sunshine and get a complete rest. There were recipes for articles of cookery, and different methods for doing different things, from the monotony of washing dishes to the making of cakes and jellies. We used to have our hints on fashion too—not after the Smith or Butterick style, but something plain and cheap, suited to the circumstances of most of its readers. If a venerable uncle chanced to drop in and visit us, he suited his conversation to our tastes and always gave the girls some good advice, or at least talked so they could understand him. They rejoiced to see him come.

Need I describe our Home Circle now, filled up mainly with gentlemen, discussing their dry and lengthy dissertations on the "Persian Laws," "The Downfall of the Republic," &c. &c. We ladies are indeed interested in our republic, but we think it will stand, despite all this dry and wordy argument. Still, we have no objection to the gentlemen arguing the subject for their own improvement, provided we are not expected or rather compelled to sit still and listen to it all. Really, gentlemen, we have neither the time nor the inclination to hear you through—and then, don't you know you are the chief losers after all: for we might be learning very much about household affairs, such as frying a nice beefsteak and making good biscuit and muffins. The coffee might be better, the bread lighter, the home better kept, and the female portion of it more neatly attired by some timely hints and suggestions from the more experienced and practical portion of our readers. Then, by staying in-doors don't you think you are neglecting outside duties? Has Col. Colman no grape vines that need trimming or tying up? Are there no small fruits or fruit trees to be attended to, and does not the horticultural department need your assistance now since Prof. Hushman has gone? After seeing that there is plenty of wood cut in the morning and that the milking is done for your wife, couldn't you talk over the prehistoric age, the antediluvian period, just as well out in the garden among the shrubbery; and when you enter the Circle, as we are always glad to have you do, bring along something that will interest, instruct, amuse and entertain the ladies? Tell us how you wife prepares various articles of food that you enjoy so much. If you are not fortunate enough to have a wife, give us some of the peculiar home charms of your sweetheart. Anyhow, let our Home Circle be filled up with cheerful, happy, home letters, which each member will be the better for having read, and the writers will be the better for having written them.

### Cousin Kate.

REMARKS—Thank you most heartily for many of these suggestions. But the ladies must come to the front with their articles, or the gentlemen will be welcomed to the vacant space. We would like to have the Home Circle more homelike.

### Letter from Ariadne.

"Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb,  
And give these sacred relics room  
To slumber in the silent dust."

Once more grief has come upon us, for death has entered our Circle, and our lovely Sister Gertrude lies wrapped in that peaceful slumber whence human efforts cannot recall her. There is not a writer, if indeed there is a reader of the Home Circle, but feels that another tie is broken, and another loving friend is laid in the sacred dust of the churchyard.

We write to express our heartfelt sympathy to the grief-stricken relatives and friends of our deceased sister. With heavy hearts we lay our loved ones in the tomb, and thinking only of our own lives made more desolate and lone; we do not recognize that they are free from pain and the petty vexations of this life, or that we will meet them in a world more fair. Soon the marble shaft—emblem of her pure young life—will stand a lone sentry over her grave, and silently point upward, as if to direct our thoughts whither she has gone.

while tolling on your upward journey, for there is one tie less to bind you here, and another link is added to the golden chain that draws you heavenward.

### Ariadne.

### Letter from "An Old Woman."

COL. COLMAN: Will you permit an old woman to write a few lines, in reference to a letter I saw in your paper by Bon Ami, severely criticizing portions of the Bible, in accusing God of telling the children of Israel to steal? Now, had they not been serving the Egyptians many years without recompense—and was there not something due them for their toil, even in making bricks of straw? Does not that teach that labor should be rewarded? Take the whole Bible and Testament, and does it not teach that idea throughout? Again, he said Moses was an "old fool," trying to fast forty days on the Mount, whilst they were making a golden calf to worship, &c. Let Bon Ami read a little closer. Was not Moses talking with God on that Mount, and receiving the tables of stone, containing the law by which he was to govern these people? If Exodus be read through, I think Bon Ami will find who the fool is. "God says the fool sayeth in his heart, there is no God."

I am not surprised to see a letter from Bon Ami, stating he had been reading Bob Ingersoll's lectures. His letter breathes of the Ingersoll taint. I am truly glad he made that allusion, so the masses who read your paper may know how to rate Bon Ami religiously. Now, ladies, and all religious writers for Mr. Colman's paper, frown down all ideas that reflect on the word of God. Oh, women of our land, stand as a stone wall against infidelity in its most attractive forms. Let the light of religion shine in every letter. Let it be as it was to the children of Israel—a cloudy pillar by day, and of fire by night. In this wilderness of sin, through which we are passing, we cannot see all the mysteries of God. How dare we criticize a God! We see through a glass darkly now, but by-and-by we shall see and know as we are known. What we in our weakness cannot understand, in faith leave with the great God, who made us and gave us what intellect we have.

With all respect to the feelings of all, I hope out of Bon Ami's criticisms, there will arise a new energy and interest to read the Bible. And pray God that it will result in many hearts being fired with that love and zeal to his cause, that poor Bon Ami's heart even will be touched, and his pen, heart and intellect, will ever be engaged in the cause of religion. May God's richest blessings be with you all in the Home Circle, and to the editor, a long life of usefulness to his readers, and a happy, happy rest "over the river."

### An Old Woman.

McCracken county, Ky., October, '81.

### Letter from Paulus.

DEAR FRIENDS: It is always a pleasure to meet in the Circle for a little home chat. I want to thank several of the members for their compliments passed on some of my letters, though I feel how little those letters merit compliments. But I prefer one complimentary word to a whole column of uncomplimentary ones.

Lloyd Guyot, accept my thanks and return them to the principal of the Gainesville High School. But, attention, Lloyd. You named me Sancho Panza, Don Juan you called Quixote, thus making it to appear that you are a windmill. I have never said you are a windmill, though you do give us some breezy letters. But, coming from the south, they are quite mild and agreeable, so wait us a few more.

I know those people at Edgewood are not perishing to see me. No one shall ever suffer by seeing or not seeing me. I am not so constituted or trained. Permit me to add that the remark about Edgewood was made to Bon Ami, because he is somewhat acquainted in that neighborhood. Another point I will enlighten you upon and take your thanks, i. e., in regard to Zenon's age. He is yet a school boy, about sixteen years old. So you see if he is a brother to Aesculapius, he is a younger brother—a good deal younger. There is some grounds for your surprise about Zenon's relationship, too. He and Aesculapius each spell their names with a superfluous "A." Moreover, this is a very remote ground to base a suspicion of relationship upon. I am always happy to read your letters, Lloyd.

Birdie, no one is fonder of birds than I—not even a kitten. I like them broiled, and fried and stewed (I mean birds); and I like them alive and happy, and chirping like you. Come right in and consider me one of your best friends. Is your real name Birdie?

Jay (another bird), it would give me pleasure to meet you. Thanks.

Gillie, I am not a guesser. But "that" is all the same with me. I wish you the usual joy that people think there is in matrimony. I will go beyond that and wish yours may be an exceptional lot. Is Mr. Gillie getting bald-headed on his head?

Idyll and Mrs. Shoemaker have my sympathy in their bereavement. The brightest and choicest flowers are not left to wither and fade on the stem, but are gathered in their beauty and freshness. Gertrude and the little boy have gained much by dying. We have many friends over there, and we will soon join them. We are hastening to them every day. The little game of life does not last long, and by-and-by we shall awake in the glories of an immortality.

Dear parents, be not disheartened

"Where all parting, pain and care,  
And death and time shall disappear—  
Forever there, but never here."

I will say to Bon Ami that I prepared some thoughts on the ancient Jews to set him right about their Jehovah. I wrote to Col. Colman, asking if he would publish said thoughts, if forwarded. He replied to the effect that he didn't want to involve himself in a heated discussion on such subjects. So I have not sent my piece. There is nothing in it, however, to hurt any one's feelings, nor to involve a heated discussion, so I may forward it yet. With kind wishes for all. PAULUS.

### Letter from G. H. T.

In the Home Circle of October 13th, I read the sorrowful letter of Idyll, wherein she writes from Eureka Springs, about the loss of her thirteen-year-old boy, and that all had been done that medical science could do for him. It is a pity that medical science knows so little of the natural science of cure, as then we would not often lose our beloved ones at an immature age. One of the greatest evils in the country is the use of medicine. The writer of this has tried the same during twenty-five years of sickness, and knows of what he speaks. If our 125,000 doctors, which now practice in the United States, would tell the people how to live to keep well, and how to get well when sick without medicine, as Drs. J. Schroth, Franke and others have done, and in this country Drs. O. S. Fowler, Alcott and many others have done, then such occurrences as we see daily in the sick rooms would not often happen. The knowledge of many of our medicinal doctors is not of the right kind, and if they would drop that, the sick would know themselves in many cases, whether they were properly treated or not. That medicine never cures, but that nature must do it by the proper use of fresh air, fresh water, proper diet, exercise and rest, is not hard to prove.

### G. H. T.

### Letter from Alberta.

We shall be glad to have our friend Rebecca come in again, and give us some items on the fashions of the day. Something suitable to our wants away out here, in the country where we do not have the opportunity of seeing the different styles, like those in the city do.

Violet, if you will start from the court house in a southeasterly direction, and travel for miles up hill and down over bridges and ruts, through timber and prairie, past wheat fields, meadows and corn fields, you will find my home cozily framed in one of these, and will surely recognize it by the farm house, barn, orchard and garden peculiar to a Missouri home. If you cannot find the way, write to my address, and I can perhaps give you a more direct route. Will be glad to see you.

Lily of the Valley, be sure and come with Violet. I think you can find me. But tell me, please, do you live near the Moorelands, and has T. G. found the way to your house?

Dear Nina, doubtless you have concluded ere this that I never received your letter, or that I have forgotten to answer it. If you are indulging in either of these suppositions, you are entirely mistaken. I received your first letter, but not the second. Will write soon. Accept my congratulations and best wishes for your future happiness through life. May you be the happiest of the happy in your new home.

Little Dick, I did feel a little out of place by coming in September, telling I had just finished spring house cleaning. But it makes no difference, for the pleasant occupation of cleaning house is in order at all seasons of the year, and at all hours of the day in our locality.

I was much shocked, as I doubt not were many of our readers, at the irreverent sentiments, expressed in the late issue of the RURAL, by one of its once valuable contributors. Is the writer seeking for himself a name in so low a theme as infidelity, better covered a more royal title and interest his readers in a higher, nobler subject. Is he merely trying to get a topic for discussion among the writers? Many grand and beautiful subjects are far above this one. But worse than all are the thoughts therein expressed, the real, calm, unquestioned, undoubted sentiments of the writer! I cannot believe they are. It is the height of ingratitude when any sensible person dares to assail the blessed Bible, and endeavors to bring reproach on the God who gives him life and breath, and on whose bounties he is continually feasting, and whom he is daily and hourly depending on for every comfort and pleasure he enjoys, and who is enjoying the protection and peace which religion affords. We would not treat an earthly benefactor so, much less ought we to an heavenly.

I was sorry to hear of Gertrude's death. I can but offer to her sorrowing family the sincere sympathy of a stranger friend, and point them to the blessed Saviour, for peace and consolation in this time of bitter trial. May they each one—father, mother, brother and sister—be enabled to discern even now, the silver lining to the dark, heavy cloud that has passed over their home, and may the great affliction yet prove to them a blessing, though in deep disguise.

### ALBERTA.

October 12th, 1881.

Before mailing the above letter, I received last week's RURAL, telling of Idyll's great affliction in the death of

her beloved child. It is peculiarly sad, as she had been separated from him so long, and both were looking forward to a happy winter together. But God's ways oftentimes are not as our ways, and as for God, we must believe his way is perfect. My feelings go out in tender sympathy to the sad, lonely mother, watching in vain at the evening hour for the coming of her boy. In times of deepest grief, we can scarcely say, "thy will be done," unable to utter a word we can only bow in humble compliance to the divine law. And dear Idyll, after all these sad, sorrowful days, is there not in the depths of your heart a happy trusting all to God's hands? An humble submission; yea, an earnest desire to know do will but the will of your heavenly father! Looking down at earth and its oft shadowy path, we may not be able, through our blinding tears, to see one ray of life. But looking up to the beautiful beyond, we can see the sun of righteousness, and can feel His healing and consoling influence on sad, aching hearts.

### Letter from Lloyd Guyot.

DEAR CIRCLE: I have just concluded reading Idyll's beautiful letter, written no doubt, in the saddest hour of her life, and before I became aware of the my eyes were filled—more than filled—with tears. May God bless and strengthen you, Idyll, to bear this affliction. You alone do not suffer from the death angel, nor is your lot harder than that of others; but though we all know this, we very frequently try to consider ourselves the most unfortunate of God's people—subject to greater trials than any others. I sympathize with you, Idyll, in the loss of your "little blue eyes," and trust that during your future life He may spare you from such trials as this you have just borne.

I regret to see Bon Ami under a cloud, all of his own making. If it were not for betraying a confidence, I could say something which would lessen the offense in the estimation of the Home Circle members.

Gillie, so you have really—well I do think! Why do you not tell us all about it—that matrimonial alliance? Accept my best wishes for your pleasant future and come often to the Circle. I don't know, Gillie, whether Glen fancied me or not by the little picture I drew of myself, but I—I—I rather think I like her.

Scorchin Joe, do you really think Herbert's was a eulogy on Napoleon? I think decidedly the reverse.

Little Dixie, I do not see how Bon Ami or myself either can be called favorites of the editor. There is no telling how soon Col. Colman may dispense with me as he has with Bon Ami.

I am inclined to suppose that Lackland's absence may be accounted for by saying, he is hunting him a wife. Daisy Dell went severely back on him, and there was nothing to do but "try again."

I expect to read a letter from him ere long on the subject, "Fickleness of Woman." You ought to be a boy like I, Lackland, and then you would not be bothered so much. Ugliness is a sure cure for female persecution. Can't you disfigure yourself some way or other, Lackland?

LLOYD GUYOT.

G. W. Hoffman, of Elmira, stated at the Farmer's Club at that place that he succeeded best with orchard grass by plowing the ground well late in autumn, and then as early in spring as practicable, harrowing the surface to a fine tilth. The orchard grass seed is then sown, with plenty of timothy and clover, and the whole brushed lightly in. No other crop is sown with the grass seed. The crop does not make much till July, when cattle may be turned in to graze, the trend of their feet, he thought, turning an advantage to the orchard grass. The soil was gravelly loam. The orchard grass succeeded better on a stronger soil, when more caution might be required in turning cattle. The quantity of each kind of seed was two bushels of orchard grass and six quarts each of timothy and clover. In one case he sowed orchard grass seed when the clover had been killed by worms, and it did well, the ground, we suppose, being thoroughly harrowed.

The great Dalrymple wheat farm on the Northern Pacific railroad will this year produce on its 30,000 acres 600,000 bushels of grain. The cost of production averages \$7 an acre, or \$24,000. The wheat is sold at an average net price of \$1 per bushel, therefore the profit of Mr. Dalrymple's little garden in 1881, which is said to be a poor year, will be the difference between \$24,000 and 600,000, or the trifling of \$30,000; more than 2 3/4 per cent upon the nine investment. And yet there are some who say that this wholesale farming will play out. We think such facts as the above will tend to increase rather than diminish this bonanza farming, but still the small farmers will always find a market for their crops at paying prices.

W. H. Benton of Loudon County, Va., says: "About twenty-five years ago, I commenced to pick out a small quantity of the best ears of corn when husking. The corn thus selected was planted by itself, and had a better yield than the rest of the field. Every year since I have been saving more each year, picking out when the corn was husked, and spreading in a lot until spring. When I first commenced saving seed, it took 600 ears to make a barrel. The corn is now white, flinty, and weighs over fifty-six pounds to the bushel."

The farmer with no capital is always crippled in his farm management. His purchases must be made on credit, and when a crop is sold the money goes to pay off old debts, and leaves him to fight through another year on the same line. It is, as sometimes the case, his corn crop is short, he cannot go out and lay in a supply of feed in anticipation of a rise, but must either sell his stock at a sacrifice, or take the risk of buying feed at high price in spring. He wants to improve his stock, and has a chance to get some first-class animals, but he has no money to pay for them. There are bargains offered often in his neighborhood by men who are selling out, or who for some reason must part with their property, but he has not the funds and cannot get the benefit of them.—Ex.

### HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

### DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTER.

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Bileousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

Darmo's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane in the head and throat.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Seileck & Co., general agents, St. Louis, Mo.

### TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

These familiar words recall to the farmer and others interested, the unfortunate necessity of sometimes getting rid of stock that is not otherwise salable on account of blemishes or imperfections. To improve upon this method, by showing how to restore your stock to first-class condition, is the plan here presented. The signal benefit of the Great German Remedy to mankind very reasonably induced its application to the sufferings and ailments of the dumb creation, beginning with the Horse. People who tried it were more than surprised by its results, as attested in the speedy and permanent cure of their stock, and they gladly announced their experience by word of mouth and by the public press, until to-day FARMERS AND DEALERS, STOCKMEN AND BREEDERS, the COUNTRY OVER, are using ST. JACOBS OIL with delight, satisfaction and profit. The others who think that anything is good enough for a Horse is made by

who humanely regard the welfare of their faithful dumb creatures, and provide for their comfort with good food and shelter, and for their health by a constant supply of ST. JACOBS OIL—the safest and speediest relief for Diseases of Horses and Stock ever discovered. Whenever there appears any evidence whatsoever of disease or injury among Animals, they should have the best possible treatment, as it never pays to defer attention to Stock. Inasmuch, then, as it is the part of common prudence to use the surest restorative means in the beginning, every Stable, Farm and Stock-yard should be abundantly supplied with ST. JACOBS OIL, which is used and recommended by the best Horsemen in the country as the article which will relieve more promptly and certainly the ailments of and injuries to domestic animals, sent upon application, by

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35-52

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34-39

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Our No. 1. Planer Saw Mill is designed to be run by 8, 10 or 12 horse power Agricultural engines. With this power from

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of lumber can be cut in a day. A product 25 to 50 per cent greater than can be cut with any reciprocating saw mill with the same power. The mills are complete except saw, and will be put on the cars in Cincinnati for the low price of \$200 and warranted in every particular. Saw Mills of all sizes, Engines, Boilers, Shading, Gearings, &c.

Illustrated circulars sent free.

32-13

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John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.

CANCER OFFICE, 202

West 4th St.

new book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent free to any address on receipt of name and address.

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31-13

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A few pairs or trios of choice Plymouth Rock

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

St. Louis, Mo.

\$777 a year and expenses to agents. Out-

let at free. Address P. O. VICKERY,

Augusta, Me.

3-14



The Pig Pen.

## Killing Hogs.

Diseased Lungs are greatly on the increase in this country. It is established that 100,000 die yearly with Consumption. Many fall victims through their own imprudence. A better remedy than Allen's Lung Balsam for effecting a perfect cure can not be found. Physicians are recommending it.

than with cholera. One sitting hen got off her nest and ate her breakfast in the morning as usual. About 3 p. m. we heard her squall and flop her wings, and she fell dead in a few seconds.

M. L. TUNNELL.  
Rockdale, Texas, Oct. 14th.

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**COL. N. J. COLMAN:** In looking over the last number of the RURAL WORLD, I noticed Mr. E. H. Riehl, speaking of keeping sweet potatoes, and your request for him to give his method. This reminded me that I wrote an article on the same subject for your paper some six weeks ago, and mailed it to Prof. Hummann, at Columbia, since which time I have heard nothing more of it. I presume it reached Columbia after Prof. Hummann left for California, and probably went on after him. If you do not get the article from Prof. H. and should still desire my method (a successful and cheap one), I will at some time write the subject up again, as I think it of much importance as this valuable crop usually more than half wastes away from the want of knowledge how to keep it. I would be pleased to see F. Riehl's method in the RURAL WORLD.

Very Respectfully,  
J. V. MUNSON.

Denison, Texas, Oct. 22, 1881.

**REMARKS:** Of course we want your method, and will publish it as soon as it is received. If Prof. Hummann has received it, he will undoubtedly forward it soon.

#### A Physician's Advice of How to Gain Health.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 30, 1881.

Nothing is more charming and attractive than a thoroughly healthy, perfectly formed woman; a bright-eyed, rosy, laughing, joyous, happy faced girl, one who finds keen pleasure in merely living. An invalid wife or mother is a constant object of sympathy in an otherwise contented household. Happy the home whose women folk enjoy perfect health. In my practice I have always recommended sickly women to use Brown's Iron Bitters. In case of irregularities, dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, nausea, sour stomach, nervousness and exhaustive debility, I find it exceeds all other remedies as a true medicinal tonic. It never fails to gently soothe, refresh and strengthen the general system, and especially those parts made weak by continued distress; and what satisfies me most, is that the cures, although in some instances gradual, are always permanent.—M. D.

"I notice that the girls in our tobacco factory have struck for higher wages, and the old man has bounced them. We must have discipline."—Iroquois.

**Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper,** compounded of Smart-weed, Jamaica ginger, anodyne, and healing gums, and the best French brandy, cures diarrhoea, dysentery (bloody-flux), summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, colic, cramps and pain in stomach, and breaks up colds, febrile, and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

A full-grown moose of immense size was standing on the track of the European & North American railroad, between Forest and Eaton, one day last week, when a freight train came along. With its great body and wide-spreading antlers, it presented an amusing sight. The engineer, carried away by the spirit of the chase, obeyed a sudden impulse and threw open the throttle of the locomotive with an endeavor to run over the huge animal. It was probably fortunate for the train that he was unsuccessful.—Portland (Me.) Argus.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus observes: Judge McGowan, this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

"I dote upon that girl," said Smith, of Lucas Place. "That makes the twentieth girl you have doted on within a month," remarked Fenderson. "It is about time you had seen all your wild dotes, Smith."

The subject of underground wires for telegraph purposes is being agitated in St. Louis.

"Go to!" the man said when the goat helped him over the fence, but he really thought there must be half a dozen at least. (To tell the honest truth, he didn't say that at all, but we can't print what he really did say, and we have to print something.)

The Day Kidney Pad is the most effective and cheapest remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Send stamp for pamphlet. DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I think a bath daily would be beneficial in your case," said the physician to Ploggers, the valetudinarian. "Well, I don't know, Doctor," replied Ploggers, in a feeble voice, "I took a bath once, a year or two ago, I felt better for a while, but it wasn't long before I was as bad as ever, and I have been growing worse ever since."

A widow at the west, intending to succeed her husband in the management of a hotel, advertised that "the hotel will be kept by the widow of the former landlord, Mr. Brown, who died last summer on a new and improved plan."

Mr. Walter F. Adams, of Westboro, Mass., writes: "For years I suffered the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion. They seemed to weaken every organ of life, and completely shattered my nervous system. At night when I lay down I felt I could not live until morning. Heartburn pained me most terribly. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters; it suited my case precisely, and now my stomach digests any kind of food, and my mallow complexion and other symptoms of ill health are all gone, and at night I enjoy most refreshing dreamless slumber."

At Chautauque the other day a little girl was asked if she was a Methodist. "O, no," she replied. "I am a Brethren, and my mother is a Brethren, too." They were of the United Brethren. At Montreal one of the Plymouth Brethren was asked why they never spoke of the Plymouth Sisters. "Oh," was the answer, "the Brethren embrace the Sisters."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet.

Billy D., with running mate, trotted a mile at Beacon Park, Boston, October 23rd, in 2:14, beating his previous record half a second.

Hattie Woodward, record 2:19, is reported by her owner to be sound again. She will be put on the track in spring.

Philadelphia has more Presbyterians than any other city in the Union—26,846. Chicago has 6,241.

#### Poultry.

In using Simon's Liver Regulator with my chickens, I take a package, mix it with the dough, and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have never lost from chicken cholera or gapes a single chicken in the last five years.

T. G. BACON, Edgefield, S. C.

Of all the despicable and loathsome things found on this American soil, this aristocracy of wealth is the most superlative. This aristocracy of money—money stolen, too, nine times out of ten, from the hard hands of toil. This insipid and brainless aristocracy of wealth, that lightly talks about the "lower orders," forgetting that in almost every case their own fathers began with the sweepings of office, and where, very often their own children will end.—Coffin.

No more double comets have been discovered in Kentucky, which would indicate that the astronomers of that State have sworn off again.

A Denver paper says that enough alfalfa has been sold in that state this year to seed 10,000 acres which next year will give an increase of 60,000 tons of hay worth \$1,250,000, estimating the yield at six tons an acre. On some farms near Denver it has produced eight or nine tons.

The Salem (Mass.) Register mentions: Mr. J. S. LeFavour, artist, surprisingly benefited by St. Jacobs Oil. Rheumatism twenty years.

Chas. C. Moffitt and a syndicate have purchased the Olive Street Railroad from Erasmus Wells, for \$500,000.

Mayor Ewing has dismissed the charges against Fire Chief Sexton. They were very thin.

What is known in Methodist circles as Antioch Circuit, is Middle Tennessee, covering an area of about fifteen square miles, contains nearly 700 Methodists, no other denomination being represented in the district.

A little girl in a Kansas City Sunday-school being asked why God made the flowers of the field, replied, "Please, m'am, I suppose for patterns for artificial flowers."

**ANY GENT** Or lady that sends me this address will receive a copy of the book "The Art of Living," by Dr. J. C. Smith, N. Y. C.

**A WANTED** In every country in the United States and Canada to take the exclusive control of territory for the sale of the celebrated **FOLLETT'S** LAMP TIP. This is the greatest invention of this century. A necessity to every oil lamp. Saves trimming the wick. Positively prevents smoking or flickering. All small from oil, and doubles the light. It is a Lamp. Sells at sight. Agents can realize handsome and steady incomes. A sample tip supplied to Agents by mail for 15 cents, currency or stamps. Address immediately for circulars, terms and territory.

**FOLLETT LAMP TIP CO.,**  
3 Park Row, New York City.

**50,000**  
Genuine Sharpless Strawberry Plants for sale at \$1 per 100. Address: C. M. WELLS, Medina, Gibson county, Tenn.

**The Celebrated Garfield Portrait.**  
Of Gen. Garfield sent by mail for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Also for our new chart.

**OUR MARTYR PRESIDENTS,**  
showing a splendid large portrait of our departed chief, his assassination, death scene, etc. Sample by mail for 50c. Address E. H. Ross, 311 N. 4th St., St. Louis.

**STRAWBERRIES.**  
CAPT. JACK—A free grower and heavy producer of berries that will ship a long distance. \$1. per 100.

**WILSON'S ALBANY.**—Everywhere well known as one of the best market varieties. \$1.00 per 100.

**SHARPLESS.**—A new variety; berry of the largest size and highest quality; plant vigorous and productive; 50 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

**COURANTS.**  
RED DUTCH—One of the very best. Productive and profitable. \$1. per dozen.

**White Dutch.**—One of the best white varieties. Yield well. \$1. per dozen. Victoria, Cherry La Versaille, White Grape, &c., at \$2. per dozen.

**HOUGHTON SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.**—The best variety for either market or family purposes. \$1. per dozen.

**GRAPE VINES.**—Such as Concord, Hartford, Ives, Martha, Gothic, &c., 25 cents each.

**APPLES.**

Red June, Early Harvest, Red Attraction, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Jonetown, Winesap, Ben Davis, Smith's Ouder, Rome Beauty, Willow Twig, Yellow Bluff, and many others, \$1.50 per 100.

**PEACHES.**  
Amsden's June, Troth's Early, Hale's Early, Early and Late Crawford, Old Mixon Free and Cling, Salway, Ward's Late, Health Cling and many other kinds, \$1.50 per 100.

**CHERRIES.**  
Early May, English Morelle, Late Duke, Gov. Wood, Elton, Ox Heart, Tartarian, and other varieties, 40c each.

**PEARS.**  
Dwarfs and Standards, a very large stock of large well grown trees of Bartlett, Seckel, Bourre d'Anjou, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish beauty, Lawrence and other varieties, price 40c each.

**Roses.** All the choice hardy, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbing varieties, all large out door plants, price 40c each, \$3. per dozen.

**Evergreens.** Shade trees, Ornamental Shrubs, and all other stock usually kept in first class Nurseries.

Address all orders to C. D. Colman, proprietor St. Louis Nursery, St. Louis, Mo.

#### The Markets.

St. Louis, October 27, 1881.

[Prices herewith are for round lots in first hands. Small order lots charged at higher prices. Buyers pay first ten days' storage, except in special bins.]

**Flour.**—Sales: 25 bbls at \$5, 1 car unsound in sacks and 100 bbls at \$5 25, 42 at \$5 50, 87 part unsound at \$5 90, 50 at \$6, 125 at \$7 05, 125 at \$7 25, 100 at \$7 30, 250 E. truck at \$7 55, 115 p. t.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**—Demand light. Choice New York at \$7 75.

**Rye Flour.**—At \$6 10 to \$6 40, as in kind.

**CORN MEAL.**—Active and firm. Sales of city on orders at \$3 30 to \$3 35 del. Grits, hominy and pearl meal at \$5 25 del.

**WHEAT.**—No. 2 red at \$1 44, No. 3 red at \$1 35, No. 4 \$1 25, No. 5 \$1 15.

**CORN.**—No. 2 mixed at 64¢, No. 2 white-mixed at 63¢, rejected white-mixed at 65¢, rejected 62¢.

**OATS.**—No. 2 at 45¢, mixed at 47¢, prime at 48¢.

**BARLEY.**—At \$1 12 to \$1 14.

**HAY.**—Prime prairie at \$9 50, choice at \$10 50, prime timothy at \$16 18 00, choice timothy at \$23.

**HEMP.**—Common and undressed \$95 100; good to choice \$105 120; dressed \$160 to \$190; shorts \$130 150; hatched tow \$50 65.

**BUTTER.**—But little doing. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery 35¢ to 38¢; fair and ordinary makes 27¢ to 28¢; choice to fancy dairy 22¢ to 25¢; medium to choice 24¢ to 28¢; common, store packed, etc., 15¢ to 20¢.

**CHEESE.**—Full cream 13¢ to 14¢, hard skim 6¢ to 8¢, low 3¢ to 5¢.

**EGGS.**—Guaranteed at 18¢ to 20¢.

**LIVE POULTRY.**—But very little doing. Sales: Old chickens—cocks \$1 75; hens \$2 00 to \$2 25; ducks \$1 75 to \$2 00; geese \$3 00 to \$3 50; turkeys \$4 00.

**Game.**—We quote: Grouse at \$4 50, quail \$1 50 to \$2 00; mallard \$2 00, teal \$1 25; snipe \$1 25, plover 50¢ to 75¢, rabbit \$1 50, squirrel 75¢; wild turkeys 40¢ to \$1.

**POTATOES.**—In steady demand and firm. Sales: Rose at 95¢, and peachblow \$1 02 per bu.

**SWEET POTATOES.**—Jerseys at \$2 75 per bu; Bermuda at \$2 50 per bu.

**CABBAGE.**—At \$4 50 per crate.

**APPLES.**—We quote: Geniting at \$2 25 to \$2 50, Winesap and Willow Twig at \$3 75 to \$4, Ben Davis at \$4 40.

**DRY FRUIT.**—In demand and firm. Apples at 10¢ to 12¢ for prime and 7¢ for bright new. Peaches at 7¢ to 8¢.

**FLAXSEED.**—Better and more doing; firm at \$1 35 pure test.

**PEANUTS.**—Firmly held. Western 8¢ to 8½¢, Texas 9¢ to 11¢.

**PEANUTS.**—Demand only for choice. Red 4¢ to 4½¢, white 5¢ to 5½¢.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Timothy at 25¢ to 25½¢; German millet \$1 10 to \$1 25; Hungarian 70¢ to 75¢.

**HEMP SEED.**—Nominal at \$1 60 for prime, reclaimed held higher.

**BONES.**—Sell at from \$17 21—latter for dry buffalo.

**CARROT BEANS.**—Not wanted above \$1 85 for prime.

**SALT.**—Domestic sells at 1 50 to 1 55 per bu; G. A. at \$1 20 to \$1 25 per sack.

**HOPS.**—N. Y. 1880 crop 21¢ to 22¢ from store.

**SCRAP IRON, ETC.**—Burnt 35¢, stove-plate 60¢, plow 80¢, heavy cast 80¢, wrought \$1 10, brass \$7 13, copper 13¢, zinc 3¢, lead 4¢.

**RAGS.**—Country mixed at \$1 80 to \$2 00 per 100 lbs; old rope 2½¢ per lb.

**EMPTY BARRELS.**—Coal and other light oil barrels at \$1 20; whiskey do \$1.

**Wool.**—Fib-washed choices at 39¢, fair at 35¢ to 38¢; dirty and low at 31¢ to 34¢. Unwashed medium 25¢, choice 25½¢, low and coarse 18¢ to 20¢, light fine 22¢ to 23¢, heavy do 15¢ to 18¢.

**HIDES.**—Dull. Dry flint 17¢—damaged 13¢; dry salt 13¢—damaged 10¢; dry bull and stag 10¢; green salt 9½¢—damaged 7½¢; green uncured 7½¢—damaged 6½¢; green bull and stag 6½¢. Glue stock at 30¢ to 50¢.

**FEATHERS.**—Firm we quote: Prime L. G. at 50¢ in large to 51¢ in small sacks; unripe do 40¢ to 45¢; old and mixed range from 10¢ to 30¢; tail 30¢ to 10¢.

**Dress Skirts.**—Bag-ent, salted and damaged at 30¢ to 35¢; No 1 at 45¢.

**SHEEP PILLS.**—Green 50¢ to 55¢, dry flint 10¢ to 25¢.

**CATTLE.**—Export steers \$6 50 to \$6 80, good to heavy steers \$5 75 to \$6 25, medium to fair steers \$4 90 to \$5 50, fair to good Colorado steers \$4 75 to \$5 50, fair to good stockers \$3 00 to \$3 50, fair to good feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. \$3 60 to \$4 05, native cows, common to choice \$2 25 to \$4 05, native heifers, fair to choice \$3 25 to \$4 25, common to choice native oxen \$3 00 to \$4 25, good to choice corn-fed Texas steers \$4 00 to \$4 25, medium to fair corn-fed Texas steers \$3 25 to \$3 75, inferior to common mixed \$3 00 to \$3 25, common to good grass Texas \$2 25 to \$3 20, milch cows with calves \$16 00 to \$40 00, veal calves \$5 00 to \$10 00, Scalawags of every kind \$1 50 to \$2 25.

**SHEEP.**—Common to medium muttons \$2 85 to \$3 60; fair to good muttons \$3 25 to \$3 50; good to choice muttons \$3 50 to \$4 25; stock sheep \$2 00 to \$2 50; lambs per head \$1 50 to \$3 00.

**HOGS.**—Yorkers \$5 60 to \$5 80, good to heavy shipping \$5 20 to \$6 40, fair to good heavy shipping \$5 65 to \$6 00, coarse and roughs \$5 00 to \$5 50, pigs \$5 00 to \$5 75, stockers \$4 00 to \$5 50.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE FASTEST**  
The HOUSEHOLD AND FARMERS' CYCLOPEDIA.

A household necessity, one that every family needs to have. It is a complete guide to the management of the household and the farm. It is the only Agricultural Cyclopaedia published. Over 13,000 columns of a full matter. Fully illustrated. Full Gold-plate and Back. A complete guide to Farming for Free. Be sure to get The Household and Farmers' Cyclopaedia published by us both in English and German. Send territory at once. Address: ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Chicago, Ill. Atlanta, Ga.

**The People Have Proclaimed the Clydesdale the King of Draft Horses.**

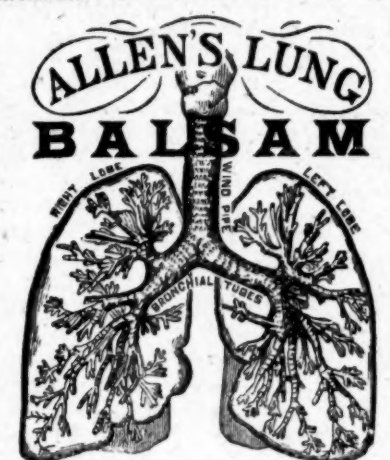
#### Electricity as a Cure of Disease.

There can no longer be any doubt that electricity, when properly applied, is the greatest of all remedial agents for the cure of many of the diseases which afflict the human race, particularly nervous and chronic diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, liver and kidney troubles, nervous debility and weakness, and many other diseases. The Electric Belt and other electric appliances, invented by that eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. A. M. Dye, have by far the greatest reputation. As proof positive of their wonderful efficiency, the proprietors will allow a trial of any of these appliances for thirty days before purchasing. For full and complete information, address the proprietors. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

All the prize lots of butter, eighty-three in number, of the recent London Dairy Show, were sold with Higgin's Enriched Salt. The Higgin process has revolutionized the dairy salt business of Great Britain.—American Dairyman.

#### A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE,  
HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



[This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

**A Standard Remedy IN MANY HOMES.**

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond comparison.

**It consumes an hour a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the direct one is only complied with. It is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.**

**CROUP!**  
Mothers will find it safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

**AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!**

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**10 CENTS** pays for the Star Spangled Banner 3 months. Nothing like it. 24th E. R. Spaw's. Hinesville, N. H. Specimens free. Address: Banner, Hinesville, N. H.

**1860. A MARVEL OF INGENUITY! A MODEL OF PERFECTION!! 1881.**

**THE ACME PRINTING PRESS AND COMPLETE OUTFIT.**

Delivered free anywhere in the United States on receipt of \$2.00.

In introducing our new Holiday Printing Press for 1881, we unhesitatingly proclaim the ACME PRESS the most perfect LITTLE WONDER ever yet brought before the public under the name of a Printing Press. We have been engaged in the manufacture of Printing Presses since 1860, and we will furnish our 25 years' experience in the work done on the ACME PRESS in black with gold, silver, and red and blue. The Press is made entirely of Malacca iron. It is a perfect model of ingenuity and strength of character developed in the last distressing years of hard work. It is a perfect model of ingenuity and strength of character developed in the last distressing years of hard work. It is a perfect model of ingenuity and strength of character developed in the last distressing years of hard work.

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